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Area Wage Survey

Washington, D.C.–Maryland–Virginia, Metropolitan Area March 1989

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 3050-10

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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a March 1989 survey of occupational earnings in the Washington, DC-MD-VA, Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Philadelphia, PA, under the general direction of Irwin L. Feigenbaum, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The Bureau wishes to express its appreciation for the cooperation of the many firms that provided the data on which this bulletin is based.

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Note:

A report on occupational earnings and employee benefits in the Washington area is available for the auto dealer repair shops industry (July 1988). This report is available from the Bureau's regional offices. Regional offices also have available five summary releases: *Occupational Earnings and Wage Trends in Metropolitan Areas* (3 parts); *Occupational Earnings in All Metropolitan Areas* (combined); and *Wage Differences Among Metropolitan Areas.*

A summary bulletin, *Area Wage Surveys, Selected Metropolitan Areas,* provides data for all areas surveyed under this program during the year. It can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents or from the BLS Publications Sales Center in Chicago.

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Washington, D.C.–Maryland–Virginia, Metropolitan Area March 1989

U.S. Department of Labor
Elizabeth Dole, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood, Commissioner
May 1989

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Introduction

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is restructuring its area wage survey program to reflect changes in the number and geographic boundaries of the Nation's metropolitan statistical areas. In place of annual studies of 70 areas, the new program, when fully implemented in 1990, will cover 32 areas on an annual basis and two groups of 29 areas in alternate years.

This is 1 of the 32 areas being surveyed each year. While occupational earnings are presented annually (A-series tables), information on establishment practices and employee benefits (B-series tables) is presented every fourth year, when Bureau field representatives obtain such data during personal visits to respondents. This report has no B-series tables.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

Earnings

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. Where possible, occupations with related duties (e.g., accounting clerks and payroll clerks) are clustered to facilitate comparison. The occupations are defined in appendix B. For 31 large survey areas, tables A-12 through A-17 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides indexes and percent changes in average hourly earnings for office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 through A-11 provide measures of pay relationships in establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall area averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	Under 200	200 and under 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 420	420 – 440	440 – 460	460 – 480	480 – 500	500 – 520	520 – 540	540 – 560	560 – 600	600 and over
Secretarial and keyboarding occupations																										
Secretaries	9,172	39.0	439.00	432.00	384.00– 486.00	–	–	83	130	26	158	212	272	466	742	944	980	867	873	789	888	387	268	376	291	417
Manufacturing	735	39.5	440.00	438.00	373.00– 497.00	–	–	–	–	10	19	54	40	35	51	48	62	53	60	66	59	39	44	25	36	34
Nonmanufacturing	8,437	39.0	439.00	432.00	384.00– 485.00	–	–	83	130	16	139	158	232	431	691	896	921	814	813	723	829	348	224	351	255	383
Transportation and utilities	912	38.5	487.50	495.50	449.00– 518.50	–	–	–	–	–	2	21	16	26	25	13	52	44	77	90	248	74	75	35	31	83
Secretaries I	1,278	39.0	344.50	350.50	293.00– 399.00	–	–	82	125	15	134	92	83	141	125	182	178	76	22	21	1	–	1	–	–	–
Manufacturing	54	39.5	350.50	347.50	313.00– 374.50	–	–	–	–	2	7	6	8	9	12	3	1	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,224	39.0	344.00	350.50	293.00– 399.00	–	–	82	125	13	127	86	75	132	113	179	177	74	18	21	1	–	1	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	39	39.5	379.00	365.00	307.00– 438.50	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	–	8	3	3	2	4	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Secretaries II	2,382	39.0	409.00	404.00	366.50– 445.00	–	–	1	3	9	19	73	103	184	379	370	337	220	326	110	102	18	9	107	9	3
Manufacturing	198	39.5	380.50	367.00	316.50– 418.00	–	–	–	–	8	12	32	24	13	22	18	21	11	5	14	4	2	2	5	2	3
Nonmanufacturing	2,184	39.0	412.00	405.00	368.50– 446.50	–	–	1	3	1	7	41	79	171	357	352	316	209	321	96	98	16	7	102	7	–
Secretaries III	3,286	39.0	449.00	446.00	400.00– 488.50	–	–	–	2	2	5	40	68	130	223	334	327	403	294	464	436	149	114	116	109	70
Manufacturing	280	39.5	436.00	440.00	394.00– 480.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	8	13	15	25	34	27	37	34	32	19	10	4	2	4
Nonmanufacturing	3,006	39.0	450.00	447.50	401.50– 489.00	–	–	–	2	2	5	24	60	117	208	309	293	376	257	430	404	130	104	112	107	56
Transportation and utilities	570	38.5	480.00	495.50	451.00– 508.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	13	15	16	9	39	21	47	47	164	56	58	30	15	27
Secretaries IV	1,902	39.5	495.50	483.00	444.00– 531.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	16	8	14	50	137	163	229	185	320	207	125	143	118	180
Manufacturing	183	39.5	519.50	521.00	476.50– 562.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	5	13	13	16	23	17	30	15	29	18
Nonmanufacturing	1,719	39.5	493.00	481.00	443.00– 528.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	16	8	12	48	132	150	216	169	297	190	95	128	89	162
Transportation and utilities	174	39.5	505.50	488.50	447.50– 528.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	4	–	9	13	22	22	26	16	15	3	10	• 28
Secretaries V	322	39.5	600.50	600.00	528.00– 687.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	6	3	5	1	7	29	12	17	9	52	155
Nonmanufacturing	302	39.5	600.00	601.50	528.00– 691.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	6	3	5	1	7	29	12	17	9	52	155
Stenographers:																										
Nonmanufacturing:																										
Transportation and utilities	47	40.0	416.00	416.00	297.00– 542.00	–	–	–	–	–	12	2	–	2	–	7	4	3	–	4	–	1	–	9	3	–
Typists	832	37.5	312.00	314.00	268.50– 344.00	3	64	18	116	58	78	150	103	99	58	3	45	4	25	5	–	1	2	–	–	–
Manufacturing	101	39.5	331.00	314.00	314.00– 345.00	–	–	–	2	5	5	52	10	8	8	2	2	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	731	37.5	309.50	317.50	259.00– 344.00	3	64	18	114	53	73	98	93	91	50	1	43	2	24	1	–	1	2	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	49	40.0	343.00	346.00	292.00– 349.50	–	–	–	–	–	15	2	7	14	6	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–
Typists I	459	38.0	296.50	286.00	259.00– 319.50	3	2	18	106	54	67	108	45	33	10	2	1	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	419	38.0	294.50	286.00	259.00– 319.50	3	2	18	104	49	62	97	38	32	6	–	–	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	45	40.0	329.00	333.50	290.00– 349.50	–	–	–	–	–	15	2	7	14	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Typists II	373	37.0	331.50	336.50	314.00– 371.50	–	62	–	10	4	11	42	58	66	48	1	44	4	16	4	–	1	2	–	–	–
Word processors	2,125	39.0	378.50	371.50	350.00– 407.00	–	–	–	4	10	41	63	277	373	370	376	299	110	102	45	29	11	9	4	2	–
Manufacturing	92	40.0	344.50	329.00	318.00– 368.00	–	–	–	–	–	11	13	35	4	11	4	5	5	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,033	39.0	380.00	371.50	350.00– 407.00	–	–	–	4	10	30	50	242	369	359	372	294	105	101	43	28	11	9	4	2	–
Transportation and utilities	34	40.0	364.50	347.00	339.00– 401.50	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	12	3	–	3	8	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Word processors I	1,072	38.5	360.00	351.50	336.50– 382.00	–	–	–	4	10	28	33	233	254	218	175	56	28	27	3	3	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,027	38.5	360.50	353.50	339.00– 382.00	–	–	–	4	10	27	30	209	250	209	173	55	27	27	3	3	–	–	–	–	–
Word processors II	1,026	39.5	398.00	396.50	367.00– 419.50	–	–	–	–	–	13	30	44	92	152	201	243	82	75	42	26	11	9	4	2	–
Nonmanufacturing	979	39.5	400.50	399.50	368.50– 419.50	–	–	–	–	–	3	20	33	92	150	199	239	78	74	40	25	11	9	4	2	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Under 200	200 and under 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 420	420 – 440	440 – 460	460 – 480	480 – 500	500 – 520	520 – 540	540 – 560	560 – 600	600 and over
Key entry operators	2,381	39.5	298.50	293.50	260.00– 339.50	126	199	163	106	512	150	345	229	151	62	77	80	89	57	7	11	3	5	7	2	–
Manufacturing	245	39.5	339.00	316.50	293.50– 397.00	–	–	–	45	12	42	27	15	18	9	25	8	5	24	5	2	2	–	4	2	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,136	39.5	294.00	282.00	254.00– 336.00	126	199	163	61	500	108	318	214	133	53	52	72	84	33	2	9	1	5	3	–	–
Transportation and utilities	90	39.5	379.00	333.50	326.50– 444.50	–	–	–	–	9	–	6	32	2	6	2	4	3	11	–	6	1	5	3	–	–
Key entry operators I	1,671	40.0	275.50	267.50	230.50– 308.50	126	199	162	96	497	84	155	171	48	25	26	28	6	35	2	1	1	5	4	–	–
Manufacturing	177	39.5	333.00	320.00	259.00– 389.00	–	–	–	45	12	5	26	11	18	9	16	4	3	24	2	1	–	–	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,494	40.0	268.50	265.00	226.00– 300.00	126	199	162	51	485	79	129	160	30	16	10	24	3	11	–	–	1	5	3	–	–
Transportation and utilities	80	39.5	372.50	328.50	326.50– 442.00	–	–	–	–	9	–	6	28	2	6	2	4	3	11	–	–	1	5	3	–	–
Key entry operators II	710	39.0	352.50	351.50	304.00– 403.00	–	–	1	10	15	66	190	58	103	37	51	52	83	22	5	10	2	–	3	2	–
Manufacturing	68	39.5	356.00	293.50	293.50– 402.50	–	–	–	–	–	37	1	4	–	–	9	4	2	–	3	1	2	–	3	2	–
Nonmanufacturing	642	39.0	352.50	351.50	304.00– 403.00	–	–	1	10	15	29	189	54	103	37	42	48	81	22	2	9	–	–	–	–	–
Other clerical occupations																										
Accounting clerks	4,837	39.5	346.00	336.00	300.00– 384.00	10	27	129	329	267	438	551	762	578	424	360	352	125	133	50	95	46	73	33	42	13
Manufacturing	460	39.5	359.00	344.00	312.50– 402.50	–	–	2	27	32	21	94	51	39	50	26	18	47	1	3	33	6	1	2	3	4
Nonmanufacturing	4,377	39.0	345.00	336.00	299.00– 384.00	10	27	127	302	235	417	457	711	539	374	334	334	78	132	47	62	40	72	31	39	9
Transportation and utilities	253	40.0	380.00	375.50	339.00– 417.00	–	–	–	–	7	12	13	35	43	24	30	33	27	7	7	5	1	2	6	–	1
Accounting clerks I: Nonmanufacturing: Transportation and utilities	40	40.0	323.50	326.50	294.00– 350.00	–	–	–	–	7	3	6	11	11	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accounting clerks II	2,044	39.5	324.50	320.00	288.00– 348.00	6	18	28	200	177	171	366	430	191	108	124	133	15	18	4	35	6	14	–	–	–
Manufacturing	266	39.5	352.50	329.00	312.50– 378.00	–	–	1	8	21	15	75	28	30	24	9	13	1	–	2	32	6	1	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,778	39.5	320.00	320.00	285.00– 345.50	6	18	27	192	156	156	291	402	161	84	115	120	14	18	2	3	–	13	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	86	40.0	369.50	376.00	339.00– 417.00	–	–	–	–	–	9	7	14	8	7	10	19	9	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–
Accounting clerks III: Manufacturing	126	39.0	390.00	387.00	349.00– 432.50	–	–	–	1	1	1	11	15	5	23	15	4	46	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2
Nonmanufacturing: Transportation and utilities	117	40.0	396.00	385.50	359.50– 423.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	24	17	18	14	15	7	5	4	1	–	2	–	–
Payroll clerks	496	39.5	390.00	381.50	315.00– 451.00	–	4	–	8	19	29	71	41	30	29	68	31	33	16	29	19	14	27	20	2	6
Manufacturing	79	39.5	418.00	424.50	357.00– 476.00	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	3	15	4	2	6	14	2	9	10	2	4	–	1	1
Nonmanufacturing	417	39.5	385.00	381.50	315.00– 437.50	–	4	–	6	19	29	67	38	15	25	66	25	19	14	20	9	12	23	20	1	5
Transportation and utilities	72	40.0	423.50	404.50	384.00– 451.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	15	–	–	16	13	3	9	1	1	3	1	3	–	5
File clerks	1,048	37.5	314.50	320.50	259.00– 365.00	3	23	85	166	87	43	114	166	69	121	83	79	2	4	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,012	37.5	316.50	324.00	259.00– 365.00	2	17	75	162	77	42	114	165	69	121	82	79	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks I	463	39.0	273.00	271.50	242.00– 305.50	3	18	76	113	66	34	97	34	18	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	449	39.5	274.00	271.50	242.00– 305.50	2	17	75	110	58	34	97	34	18	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks III	161	39.0	369.50	380.00	357.00– 397.00	–	–	–	4	3	6	3	19	9	36	55	23	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	312	38.5	287.50	264.00	253.00– 295.00	1	13	16	74	113	19	11	1	4	1	55	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	274	38.5	282.00	264.00	253.00– 285.00	–	12	7	74	110	19	8	–	3	1	36	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	59	38.0	357.50	397.00	295.00– 397.00	–	–	–	3	4	9	5	–	–	1	36	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Order clerks	414	38.5	301.50	294.00	270.50– 303.50	–	–	2	32	108	121	83	9	9	14	6	7	6	7	2	8	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	270	38.0	301.00	294.00	270.50– 303.50	–	–	–	20	63	98	56	–	–	6	3	7	6	7	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Order clerks I	385	38.5	292.50	285.00	270.50– 302.50	–	–	2	32	108	121	83	9	9	6	6	2	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Receptionists	320	39.0	289.50	305.00	264.50– 317.50	3	52	1	22	33	41	123	28	5	2	1	3	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	307	39.0	289.00	305.00	264.50– 317.50	3	52	–	21	30	39	121	27	5	1	1	1	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	Under 200	200 and under 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 420	420 – 440	440 – 460	460 – 480	480 – 500	500 – 520	520 – 540	540 – 560	560 – 600	600 and over
Switchboard operators	609	39.5	278.00	273.00	225.50– 327.00	7	142	35	35	93	60	50	159	6	9	4	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	586	39.5	274.00	268.50	218.50– 327.00	7	142	35	35	91	57	49	156	4	5	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operator-receptionists	979	38.5	312.00	310.00	284.00– 334.00	4	2	21	107	105	80	284	149	37	155	15	5	4	2	1	8	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	91	39.0	309.00	301.50	258.50– 361.00	–	–	17	11	11	3	19	3	2	19	–	–	–	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	888	38.0	312.00	310.00	285.00– 334.00	4	2	4	96	94	77	265	146	35	136	15	5	4	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	31	39.5	323.50	334.50	254.50– 349.50	–	–	–	9	–	–	6	2	8	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* Workers were distributed as follows: 8 at $600 to $640; and 20 at $640 to $680.

* * Workers were distributed as follows: 50 at $600 to $640; 25 at $640 to $680; 58 at $680 to $720; 14 at $720 to $760; and 17 at $760 and over.

Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Under 260	260 and under 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 – 680	680 – 720	720 – 760	760 – 800	800 – 840	840 – 880	880 and over
Computer systems analysts	5,731	39.5	733.50	709.00	609.00– 836.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	59	33	341	362	517	569	630	506	549	415	339	338	* 1072
Manufacturing	411	39.5	746.50	717.50	647.00– 837.50	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	18	1	21	46	74	43	37	40	27	26	74
Nonmanufacturing	5,320	39.5	732.50	707.00	605.00– 836.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	30	323	361	496	523	556	463	512	375	312	312	998
Transportation and utilities	292	39.5	731.00	735.00	646.00– 819.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	9	12	14	25	40	30	36	35	14	33	35
Computer systems analysts I	1,772	39.5	593.50	590.50	537.50– 656.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	59	28	279	271	309	244	360	156	48	13	2	2	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,615	39.5	588.00	580.50	528.00– 653.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	28	268	271	294	206	309	139	34	7	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	65	39.5	581.00	583.50	512.50– 653.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	9	9	10	7	13	6	2	–	–	–	–
Computer systems analysts II	1,938	39.5	700.00	689.00	626.00– 768.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	22	81	200	314	251	288	258	213	115	125	69
Manufacturing	136	40.0	732.00	731.00	672.00– 822.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	1	5	6	19	25	17	14	14	14	13
Nonmanufacturing	1,802	39.5	697.50	686.50	622.00– 764.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	80	195	308	232	263	241	199	101	111	56
Transportation and utilities	108	39.5	715.50	705.50	647.50– 786.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	17	20	14	18	12	5	9	6
Computer systems analysts III	1,592	39.5	846.50	847.00	767.50– 921.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	3	2	18	59	243	189	220	211	620
Manufacturing	91	39.0	861.00	867.00	766.00– 936.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	6	2	10	10	41
Nonmanufacturing	1,501	40.0	845.50	846.00	767.50– 919.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	3	1	15	59	237	186	210	201	579
Transportation and utilities	105	40.0	801.00	794.00	744.00– 855.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	10	16	23	9	24	15
Computer systems analysts IV	384	40.0	1101.50	1106.50	1027.00–1175.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	383
Nonmanufacturing	364	40.0	1100.00	1102.00	1022.00–1170.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	363
Computer programmers	4,456	39.5	593.50	583.50	504.50– 692.00	–	–	2	48	68	52	97	23	290	265	402	572	576	450	399	444	282	179	156	79	72
Manufacturing	420	39.5	614.50	624.50	547.00– 701.00	–	–	–	–	1	–	21	2	13	13	37	22	65	69	57	38	44	23	12	3	–
Nonmanufacturing	4,036	39.5	591.50	583.50	499.00– 691.50	–	–	2	48	67	52	76	21	277	252	365	550	511	381	342	406	238	156	144	76	72
Transportation and utilities	153	40.0	657.00	657.00	518.50– 771.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	26	10	6	10	14	11	17	14	8	12	9	12
Computer programmers I	447	39.5	455.00	420.50	405.00– 531.00	–	–	–	42	14	7	17	14	154	36	45	25	65	27	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	404	39.0	455.00	420.50	405.00– 536.00	–	–	–	42	13	7	4	12	143	32	44	23	62	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers II	1,810	39.5	517.00	524.00	465.50– 576.00	–	–	–	–	42	45	80	9	136	220	331	379	209	213	112	25	7	1	–	1	–
Manufacturing	235	40.0	579.00	590.00	531.00– 635.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	2	8	36	20	60	56	34	6	3	1	–	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,575	39.5	508.00	518.50	454.50– 563.00	–	–	–	–	42	45	72	9	134	212	295	359	149	157	78	19	4	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	61	40.0	535.50	529.00	445.00– 603.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	26	2	4	10	8	3	6	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers III	1,069	39.5	620.00	612.00	577.00– 660.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	26	164	300	174	189	149	29	12	11	4	2
Nonmanufacturing	1,036	39.5	618.00	610.00	577.00– 656.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	26	164	298	166	183	147	21	7	11	3	2
Computer programmers IV	1,086	40.0	755.50	745.00	710.00– 804.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	22	98	262	248	166	145	74	67
Nonmanufacturing	977	40.0	758.00	746.50	710.50– 809.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	22	81	233	213	149	133	73	67
Computer operators	2,694	39.0	423.00	420.50	357.00– 472.50	70	82	73	95	198	203	116	125	511	729	221	111	61	37	19	21	21	–	1	–	–
Manufacturing	192	39.5	392.50	375.00	301.00– 461.00	8	16	23	6	21	11	14	20	18	12	17	13	5	3	1	2	2	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,502	39.0	425.50	423.00	357.00– 472.50	62	66	50	89	177	192	102	105	493	717	204	98	56	34	18	19	19	–	1	–	–
Transportation and utilities	536	38.5	448.00	467.00	427.50– 467.00	–	–	5	21	48	16	14	16	32	299	45	6	14	9	10	1	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators I	228	39.5	313.50	319.50	289.00– 340.00	18	22	36	38	57	22	28	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	199	39.5	316.50	326.50	299.50– 345.50	16	16	18	37	57	20	28	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	48	38.5	322.00	326.50	318.50– 326.50	–	–	5	12	29	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators II	1,480	39.0	408.00	413.00	345.50– 467.00	52	60	37	54	140	121	54	68	347	391	80	20	21	17	–	1	17	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	109	39.5	375.00	364.50	324.50– 424.50	6	10	5	5	21	7	9	16	7	6	11	1	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,371	38.5	410.50	413.00	345.50– 467.00	46	50	32	49	119	114	45	52	340	385	69	19	17	17	–	–	17	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	377	33.0	448.00	467.00	467.00– 467.00	–	–	–	9	19	13	5	11	21	286	11	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators III	827	39.0	459.50	472.50	415.50– 483.50	–	–	–	3	1	60	34	44	143	322	110	56	28	3	4	17	2	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	790	39.0	460.00	472.50	416.50– 483.50	–	–	–	3	1	58	29	40	134	316	105	52	28	3	4	17	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	85	39.5	478.50	483.50	426.00– 484.00	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	3	9	13	34	–	10	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Under 260	260 and under 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 – 680	680 – 720	720 – 760	760 – 800	800 – 840	840 – 880	880 and over
Computer operators IV	159	40.0	531.50	527.00	473.50– 596.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	21	16	31	35	12	17	15	3	2	–	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	142	40.0	529.50	522.50	461.50– 586.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	19	16	30	27	11	14	14	2	2	–	1	–	–
Computer data librarians	130	39.5	340.00	327.00	282.50– 377.00	–	25	24	13	10	17	11	8	11	6	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	124	39.5	336.00	319.50	282.50– 374.50	–	25	24	13	9	17	11	8	7	6	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters	1,294	40.0	395.50	380.00	320.00– 459.50	70	48	84	80	191	102	70	106	158	104	114	62	38	39	3	4	4	16	1	–	–
Manufacturing	155	40.0	420.50	400.00	329.50– 499.00	–	3	3	2	56	3	6	4	19	14	14	7	15	6	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,139	40.0	392.50	376.00	320.00– 444.50	70	45	81	78	135	99	64	102	139	90	100	55	23	33	2	4	4	15	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	85	39.5	577.00	580.50	462.00– 690.00	–	–	–	–	2	2	6	2	6	5	7	9	7	15	1	4	4	15	–	–	–
Drafters III	431	40.0	401.50	400.00	330.50– 440.00	–	3	18	15	76	29	14	53	97	66	38	8	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	74	40.0	354.00	329.50	329.50– 380.50	–	–	2	1	44	3	5	4	11	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	357	40.0	411.50	410.00	357.00– 444.50	–	3	16	14	32	26	9	49	86	63	37	8	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	30	39.5	532.50	543.00	487.50– 625.00	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	1	1	4	7	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters IV	285	40.0	465.00	488.00	398.00– 520.00	–	–	3	6	18	27	3	17	35	29	69	43	18	7	2	4	4	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	250	40.0	458.00	474.50	382.00– 520.00	–	–	3	6	18	27	3	17	33	19	61	38	9	7	1	4	4	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians	3,966	40.0	582.00	600.00	498.50– 668.00	9	17	11	12	55	18	52	193	208	250	454	387	311	218	1300	173	102	116	50	21	9
Manufacturing	324	40.0	452.00	436.50	348.00– 539.00	–	8	11	12	42	16	26	22	29	31	34	37	20	4	4	27	1	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	3,642	40.0	593.50	620.00	509.50– 668.00	9	9	–	–	13	2	26	171	179	219	420	350	291	214	1296	146	101	116	50	21	9
Electronics technicians I	542	40.0	462.50	483.00	405.50– 529.00	9	17	9	9	32	4	22	19	54	89	133	90	40	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	494	40.0	477.50	487.50	439.00– 541.00	9	9	–	–	13	2	22	19	53	89	133	90	40	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians II	2,281	40.0	587.50	668.00	495.50– 668.00	–	–	2	3	23	14	30	170	147	123	143	100	136	114	1201	42	21	12	–	–	–
Manufacturing	145	40.0	411.00	389.50	348.00– 441.50	–	–	2	3	23	14	26	18	21	11	2	16	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,136	40.0	599.50	668.00	519.50– 668.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	152	126	112	141	84	127	114	1201	42	21	12	–	–	–
Electronics technicians III	1,140	40.0	627.50	610.50	529.50– 711.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	37	177	197	135	89	99	131	81	104	50	21	9
Manufacturing	128	40.0	551.50	526.50	482.50– 640.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	19	31	21	11	4	4	27	1	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,012	40.0	637.00	624.00	535.00– 724.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	146	176	124	85	95	104	80	104	50	21	9
Transportation and utilities	113	40.0	624.50	589.50	514.00– 743.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	26	12	21	7	3	6	13	13	5	3	–
Registered industrial nurses	73	39.0	572.50	551.00	551.00– 615.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	30	10	22	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	58	39.0	576.00	559.00	551.00– 615.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	25	7	20	–	1	1	–	–	–	–

* Workers were distributed as follows: 293 at $880 to $920; 238 at $920 to $960; 131 at $960 to $1,000; 71 at $1,000 to $1,040; and 339 at $1,040 and over.

Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989

Sex,[4] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Average (mean[2]) Weekly earnings (in dollars)[3]
Office occupations - men			
File clerks	149	37.5	307.50
Nonmanufacturing	139	37.5	313.50
Messengers	219	38.5	283.50
Nonmanufacturing	184	38.5	275.00
Transportation and utilities	25	38.0	347.50
Office occupations - women			
Secretaries	8,139	39.0	443.00
Manufacturing	732	39.5	440.00
Nonmanufacturing	7,407	39.0	443.50
Transportation and utilities	891	38.5	488.00
Secretaries I	1,106	39.0	344.50
Manufacturing	54	39.5	350.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,052	39.0	344.00
Transportation and utilities	39	39.5	379.00
Secretaries II:			
Manufacturing	198	39.5	380.50
Secretaries III	3,058	39.0	450.50
Manufacturing	278	39.5	436.50
Nonmanufacturing	2,780	39.0	452.00
Transportation and utilities	563	38.5	479.50
Secretaries IV	1,702	39.5	498.50
Manufacturing	182	39.5	519.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,520	39.5	496.00
Transportation and utilities	168	39.5	507.50
Secretaries V	312	39.5	604.00
Nonmanufacturing	292	39.5	604.00
Stenographers:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	44	40.0	415.00
Typists	827	37.5	312.00
Manufacturing	98	39.5	331.00
Nonmanufacturing	729	37.5	309.50
Transportation and utilities	48	40.0	343.50
Typists I	454	38.0	296.00
Nonmanufacturing	417	38.0	294.50
Transportation and utilities	44	40.0	329.00
Typists II	373	37.0	331.50
Word processors	1,933	39.0	379.00
Manufacturing	89	40.0	345.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,844	39.0	380.50
Word processors I	953	38.5	359.00
Nonmanufacturing	909	38.5	359.50
Word processors II	953	39.5	400.00
Nonmanufacturing	908	39.5	402.50
Key entry operators	2,255	39.5	297.50
Manufacturing	233	39.5	335.50
Nonmanufacturing	2,022	39.5	293.00
Key entry operators I	1,572	40.0	273.00
Manufacturing	165	39.5	326.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,407	40.0	266.50
Key entry operators II	683	39.0	353.50
Manufacturing	68	39.5	356.00
Nonmanufacturing	615	38.5	353.00
Accounting clerks	3,832	39.0	347.50
Manufacturing	441	39.5	357.50
Nonmanufacturing	3,391	39.0	346.00
Transportation and utilities	188	40.0	382.50
Accounting clerks I:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	27	39.5	335.00
Accounting clerks II:			
Manufacturing	259	39.5	350.50
Accounting clerks III:			
Manufacturing	120	39.0	390.50
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	97	40.0	397.50
Payroll clerks	398	39.0	396.00
Manufacturing	74	39.5	412.50
Nonmanufacturing	324	39.0	392.00
File clerks	895	37.5	316.00
Nonmanufacturing	869	37.5	317.00
File clerks I	380	39.0	268.50
Nonmanufacturing	367	39.5	269.00
Messengers	93	38.5	296.00
Nonmanufacturing	90	38.5	296.00
Transportation and utilities	34	38.0	364.50
Order clerks	400	38.5	300.00
Order clerks I	373	38.5	291.00
Receptionists	314	39.0	289.50
Nonmanufacturing	301	39.0	289.00
Switchboard operators	584	39.5	277.00
Nonmanufacturing	563	39.5	273.50
Switchboard operator-receptionists	918	38.0	313.00
Manufacturing	91	39.0	309.00
Nonmanufacturing	827	38.0	313.50
Professional and technical occupations - men			
Computer systems analysts:			
Manufacturing	283	39.5	756.00
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	158	39.5	737.00
Computer systems analysts I	1,013	39.5	598.50
Computer systems analysts II:			
Manufacturing	87	40.0	736.00
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	64	39.5	718.50
Computer systems analysts III:			
Manufacturing	65	39.0	874.00
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	54	40.0	805.50
Computer programmers:			
Computer programmers I	260	39.0	463.50
Nonmanufacturing	237	39.0	461.00
Computer programmers II:			
Manufacturing	148	40.0	593.50
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	33	39.5	527.00
Computer operators	1,371	39.0	419.00
Manufacturing	124	39.5	391.00
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	190	39.5	438.00
Computer operators II	775	39.0	393.00
Manufacturing	66	39.5	371.50
Nonmanufacturing	709	39.0	395.00
Transportation and utilities	104	39.0	416.00
Computer operators III:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	44	40.0	479.00
Drafters:			
Manufacturing	123	40.0	426.00
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	69	39.5	586.00
Drafters III:			
Manufacturing	65	40.0	352.00
Drafters IV	202	40.0	455.50
Electronics technicians	3,003	40.0	560.50
Manufacturing	310	40.0	451.50
Nonmanufacturing	2,693	40.0	606.50
Electronics technicians I	401	40.0	473.00
Nonmanufacturing	356	40.0	494.00
Electronics technicians II	1,683	40.0	596.00
Manufacturing	142	40.0	410.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,541	40.0	613.00
Electronics technicians III:			
Manufacturing	120	40.0	553.50
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	103	40.0	622.00

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989 —Continued

Sex,[4] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2])	
		Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]
Professional and technical occupations - women			
Computer systems analysts:			
Manufacturing	126	39.5	726.00
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	124	39.5	741.50
Computer systems analysts I	673	39.5	590.50
Nonmanufacturing	627	39.5	586.00
Computer systems analysts II:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	44	39.5	710.50
Computer systems analysts III:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	51	40.0	796.00
Computer programmers:			
Manufacturing	165	39.5	593.50
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	59	40.0	626.50
Computer programmers II:			
Manufacturing	87	39.5	554.50
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	28	40.0	546.00
Computer operators:			
Manufacturing	68	39.0	394.50
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	346	38.0	454.00
Computer operators II	624	38.5	433.00
Nonmanufacturing	581	38.5	437.00
Transportation and utilities	273	37.5	460.50
Computer operators III:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	41	39.0	478.00
Computer data librarians	78	39.5	340.50
Nonmanufacturing	72	40.0	334.00
Drafters:			
Drafters IV	79	40.0	488.00
Nonmanufacturing	68	40.0	487.00
Registered industrial nurses	72	39.0	573.00
Nonmanufacturing	57	39.0	576.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																						
		Mean[2]	Median[3]	Middle range[4]	Under 9.50	9.50 and under 9.75	9.75 – 10.00	10.00 – 10.50	10.50 – 11.00	11.00 – 11.50	11.50 – 12.00	12.00 – 12.50	12.50 – 13.00	13.00 – 13.50	13.50 – 14.00	14.00 – 14.50	14.50 – 15.00	15.00 – 15.50	15.50 – 16.00	16.00 – 16.50	16.50 – 17.00	17.00 – 17.50	17.50 – 18.00	18.00 – 18.50	18.50 – 19.00	19.00 – 19.50	19.50 and over
Maintenance carpenters	205	13.53	14.00	12.63–14.00	9	9	1	2	1	2	18	4	12	27	–	84	2	6	7	4	8	–	–	3	8	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	114	13.22	13.19	11.99–15.06	9	9	–	2	–	2	18	2	12	26	–	–	2	6	7	4	6	–	–	3	6	–	–
Maintenance electricians	119	15.32	16.19	12.63–17.22	–	9	–	–	–	7	2	1	22	4	–	–	1	–	–	20	7	20	1	2	–	23	–
Manufacturing	58	17.05	17.22	16.64–19.00	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	5	20	–	–	–	22	–
Nonmanufacturing	61	13.69	12.63	12.42–16.19	–	9	–	–	–	4	2	1	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	2	–	1	2	–	1	–
Maintenance painters	114	13.18	12.05	12.02–15.75	8	2	1	–	–	7	1	44	5	4	–	–	–	4	26	3	3	3	–	3	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	105	13.14	12.05	12.02–15.75	7	2	1	–	–	7	–	44	5	–	–	–	–	4	26	3	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Maintenance machinists	81	17.77	19.10	16.64–19.10	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	1	–	8	1	–	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	58	–
Manufacturing	79	17.81	19.10	16.64–19.10	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	1	–	8	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	58	–
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	519	14.65	14.00	11.92–17.89	2	2	1	10	24	5	95	3	–	1	1	177	–	19	–	–	–	22	157	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	334	13.05	14.00	11.92–14.00	2	2	1	8	22	3	95	3	–	–	1	177	–	19	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Motor vehicle mechanics	480	14.14	14.00	11.50–17.06	5	24	3	25	44	9	61	20	31	5	3	33	9	8	49	4	2	60	32	25	14	–	14
Manufacturing	84	12.33	11.98	11.77–14.00	–	5	–	1	1	1	35	16	1	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	396	14.52	15.64	11.13–17.09	5	19	3	24	43	8	26	4	30	5	3	9	9	8	49	4	2	60	32	25	14	–	14
Transportation and utilities	311	14.17	14.11	10.81–17.89	5	18	3	24	42	7	18	3	28	1	–	9	8	8	49	–	1	3	31	25	14	–	14
General maintenance workers	1,346	9.28	8.52	7.49–10.04	* 901	87	8	74	28	30	31	38	41	12	4	6	2	1	9	12	62	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	155	10.72	11.08	9.38–12.29	40	17	1	4	12	23	2	22	27	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,191	9.09	8.06	7.49– 9.50	861	70	7	70	16	7	29	16	14	12	4	–	2	–	9	12	62	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maintenance trades helpers	106	8.40	9.31	7.13– 9.31	* * 102	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	93	8.39	9.31	7.13– 9.31	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stationary engineers	569	14.01	14.25	11.61–16.71	30	16	9	12	25	11	46	52	46	20	7	15	62	23	17	15	78	20	9	53	3	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	528	13.81	13.23	11.61–16.30	30	16	9	12	25	11	46	52	45	20	6	14	62	23	17	15	40	20	9	53	3	–	–

* Workers were distributed as follows: 112 under $7.25; 241 at $7.25 to $7.50; 105 at $7.50 to $7.75; 88 at $7.75 to $8.00; 91 at $8.00 to $8.25; 36 at $8.25 to $8.50; 9 at $8.50 to $8.75; 87 at $8.75 to $9.00; 51 at $9.00 to $9.25; and 81 at $9.25 to $9.50.

* * Workers were distributed as follows: 9 under $6.75; 4 at $6.75 to $7.00; 19 at $7.00 to $7.25; 1 at $7.50 to $7.75; 11 at $7.75 to $8.00; 1 at $8.00 to $8.25; 1 at $8.25 to $8.50; and 56 at $9.25 to $9.50.

Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
		Mean[2]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	Under 4.00	4.00 and under 4.50	4.50 – 5.00	5.00 – 5.50	5.50 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.50	6.50 – 7.00	7.00 – 7.50	7.50 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.50	8.50 – 9.00	9.00 – 9.50	9.50 – 10.00	10.00 – 10.50	10.50 – 11.00	11.00 – 11.50	11.50 – 12.00	12.00 – 13.00	13.00 – 14.00	14.00 – 15.00	15.00 – 16.00	16.00 – 17.00	17.00 and over
Truckdrivers	3,769	11.28	11.35	7.85–15.64	–	–	2	52	24	108	79	185	804	70	133	59	143	37	133	270	120	290	93	53	617	496	1
Manufacturing	471	9.94	10.82	7.50–12.00	–	–	–	3	9	28	24	33	61	14	24	9	6	13	17	25	–	184	11	10	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	3,298	11.47	11.35	7.85–15.64	–	–	2	49	15	80	55	152	743	56	109	50	137	24	116	245	120	106	82	43	617	496	1
Transportation and utilities	1,294	11.81	10.88	7.85–15.64	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	463	24	–	12	71	2	85	17	6	17	13	–	575	–	–
Truckdrivers, light truck	410	7.53	7.00	6.25– 7.50	–	–	2	47	21	68	44	85	60	5	13	6	27	5	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	19	–
Manufacturing	123	7.21	7.00	6.25– 7.50	–	–	–	3	9	25	24	24	20	1	9	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	287	7.67	7.21	6.25– 7.50	–	–	2	44	12	43	20	61	40	4	4	6	27	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–
Truckdrivers, medium truck	683	8.11	7.50	7.41– 8.92	–	–	–	5	3	40	35	88	251	46	102	21	1	2	9	2	62	16	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	656	8.12	7.50	7.00– 8.92	–	–	–	5	3	37	35	86	242	42	102	13	1	2	9	1	62	16	–	–	–	–	–
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	1,056	9.77	10.23	7.85–11.35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	467	15	1	11	17	15	92	245	4	174	8	1	1	–	1
Nonmanufacturing	824	9.28	7.85	7.85–11.35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	459	10	–	10	11	7	82	228	4	1	8	1	1	–	1
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	1,070	14.31	15.84	12.00–16.17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	20	–	17	21	59	15	32	16	53	99	71	42	140	477	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,011	14.60	15.84	12.82–16.17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	3	21	59	10	25	16	53	88	71	42	140	477	–
Shippers	407	8.83	7.59	6.85–11.35	–	–	–	1	18	1	109	73	31	12	8	–	–	–	42	85	1	–	12	–	–	12	2
Manufacturing	102	9.49	10.92	7.59–10.92	–	–	–	1	9	1	2	11	4	12	8	–	–	–	40	1	1	–	12	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	305	8.61	7.17	6.85–11.35	–	–	–	–	9	–	107	62	27	–	–	–	–	–	2	84	–	–	–	–	–	12	2
Receivers	407	9.19	7.50	7.00–11.35	–	–	–	4	6	16	42	134	32	16	10	8	5	1	10	42	27	6	5	–	7	28	8
Manufacturing	52	8.30	7.56	6.68–10.48	–	–	–	2	2	8	9	2	7	2	6	1	–	–	8	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	355	9.32	7.45	7.00–11.35	–	–	–	2	4	8	33	132	25	14	4	7	5	1	2	42	27	5	1	–	7	28	8
Shippers and receivers	440	9.78	9.60	7.39–11.26	–	6	6	31	16	11	11	32	44	46	10	5	10	12	83	34	1	2	–	8	72	–	–
Manufacturing	70	8.64	8.11	8.11– 9.60	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	1	37	3	1	6	4	9	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	370	9.99	10.52	7.11–11.26	–	6	6	31	16	10	10	26	43	9	7	4	4	8	74	34	1	1	–	8	72	–	–
Warehousemen	602	9.29	9.40	6.50–13.10	–	12	34	27	23	39	103	20	15	8	9	24	20	24	48	1	25	15	147	–	–	8	–
Manufacturing	115	9.42	10.62	6.36–10.62	–	–	–	–	1	33	–	3	9	3	1	1	1	1	36	–	–	14	12	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	487	9.26	9.08	6.50–13.45	–	12	34	27	22	6	103	17	6	5	8	23	19	23	12	1	25	1	135	–	–	8	–
Transportation and utilities	120	11.35	13.43	9.41–13.66	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	9	18	–	1	–	–	–	57	–	–	8	–
Order fillers	1,539	9.44	6.90	5.25–13.44	–	2	32	486	208	12	44	22	–	1	1	2	2	1	–	220	49	29	49	29	275	75	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,534	9.45	6.90	5.25–13.44	–	2	32	486	207	11	42	21	–	1	1	2	2	1	–	220	49	29	49	29	275	75	–
Shipping packers																											
Manufacturing	81	7.05	6.50	6.00– 8.23	–	–	–	–	18	22	9	–	–	28	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Material handling laborers	2,763	6.71	5.75	5.00– 8.13	–	326	348	480	266	251	147	133	27	227	92	171	62	31	–	–	–	–	158	2	29	13	–
Manufacturing	84	8.70	8.97	8.82– 9.22	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	3	–	–	43	12	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,679	6.64	5.75	4.75– 8.00	–	326	348	476	266	247	146	130	27	227	49	159	45	31	–	–	–	–	158	2	29	13	–
Forklift operators	1,181	10.48	8.15	7.00–15.78	–	–	–	14	30	73	19	341	108	8	25	18	75	5	26	2	2	45	–	–	325	65	–
Manufacturing	199	9.84	9.92	8.51–10.92	–	–	–	2	10	6	5	6	4	–	21	12	62	1	24	1	–	45	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	982	10.61	7.50	7.00–15.78	–	–	–	12	20	67	14	335	104	8	4	6	13	4	2	1	2	–	–	–	325	65	–
Guards	8,500	7.05	7.25	6.15– 7.54	16	2	14	469	1052	883	784	1197	3193	321	181	131	132	48	18	24	5	7	17	6	–	–	–
Manufacturing	158	8.75	7.89	7.12–10.25	–	–	–	–	5	6	20	24	30	11	2	10	–	27	1	1	3	4	8	6	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	8,342	7.02	7.25	6.13– 7.54	16	2	14	469	1047	877	764	1173	3163	310	179	121	132	21	17	23	2	3	9	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	107	8.46	8.83	6.73– 9.87	–	–	–	–	–	14	18	16	2	2	5	–	40	11	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Guards I	3,737	6.38	6.00	5.50– 6.89	16	2	14	453	1023	858	631	211	119	52	149	82	80	8	9	4	5	7	8	6	–	–	–
Manufacturing	101	8.92	7.89	7.12– 9.49	–	–	–	–	4	1	6	20	23	11	2	9	–	3	1	–	3	4	8	6	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	3,636	6.31	6.00	5.50– 6.73	16	2	14	453	1019	857	625	191	96	41	147	73	80	5	8	4	2	3	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
		Mean[1]	Median[2]	Middle range[3]	Under 4.00	4.00 and under 4.50	4.50 – 5.00	5.00 – 5.50	5.50 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.50	6.50 – 7.00	7.00 – 7.50	7.50 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.50	8.50 – 9.00	9.00 – 9.50	9.50 – 10.00	10.00 – 10.50	10.50 – 11.00	11.00 – 11.50	11.50 – 12.00	12.00 – 13.00	13.00 – 14.00	14.00 – 15.00	15.00 – 16.00	16.00 – 17.00	17.00 and over
Guards II	4,763	7.57	7.54	7.44– 7.54	–	–	–	16	29	25	153	986	3074	269	32	49	52	40	9	20	–	–	9	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	4,706	7.56	7.54	7.46– 7.54	–	–	–	16	28	20	139	982	3067	269	32	48	52	16	9	19	–	–	9	–	–	–	–
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	21,225	5.23	4.75	4.50– 5.50	1379	3240	7311	3844	1685	851	793	200	300	1077	97	157	18	8	103	62	3	1	1	65	22	8	–
Manufacturing	351	8.65	9.24	6.30–10.72	–	–	8	21	25	49	26	13	16	1	13	7	13	5	92	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	20,874	5.17	4.75	4.50– 5.42	1379	3240	7303	3823	1660	802	767	187	284	1076	84	150	5	3	11	–	3	1	1	65	22	8	–
Transportation and utilities	51	9.16	8.95	8.95– 9.34	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	34	4	1	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, in Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989

Sex,[4] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[1]) hourly earnings (in dollars)[2]
Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations - men		
Maintenance carpenters	205	13.53
Nonmanufacturing	114	13.22
Maintenance electricians	116	15.24
Manufacturing	55	16.97
Nonmanufacturing	61	13.69
Maintenance painters	112	13.16
Nonmanufacturing	103	13.11
Maintenance machinists	81	17.77
Manufacturing	79	17.81
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	519	14.65
Manufacturing	334	13.05
Motor vehicle mechanics	475	14.09
Manufacturing	84	12.33
Nonmanufacturing	391	14.46
Transportation and utilities	306	14.09
General maintenance workers	1,334	9.29
Manufacturing	155	10.72
Nonmanufacturing	1,179	9.10
Maintenance trades helpers	106	8.40
Nonmanufacturing	93	8.39
Stationary engineers	563	14.02
Nonmanufacturing	523	13.83
Material movement and custodial occupations - men		
Truckdrivers	3,673	11.29
Manufacturing	438	10.22
Nonmanufacturing	3,235	11.43
Transportation and utilities	1,249	11.78
Truckdrivers, light truck	360	7.63
Manufacturing	90	7.58
Nonmanufacturing	270	7.65
Truckdrivers, medium truck	683	8.11
Nonmanufacturing	656	8.12
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	1,056	9.77
Nonmanufacturing	824	9.28
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	1,055	14.29
Nonmanufacturing	996	14.59
Shippers	290	9.35
Manufacturing	86	9.22
Nonmanufacturing	204	9.41
Receivers	386	9.28
Nonmanufacturing	337	9.40
Shippers and receivers	361	10.35
Manufacturing	66	8.62
Nonmanufacturing	295	10.74
Warehousemen	504	9.19
Manufacturing	113	9.48
Nonmanufacturing	391	9.10
Order fillers	1,017	11.36
Nonmanufacturing	1,015	11.37
Material handling laborers	2,356	6.82
Manufacturing	83	8.72
Nonmanufacturing	2,273	6.75
Forklift operators	1,155	10.50
Manufacturing	191	9.80
Nonmanufacturing	964	10.64
Guards	5,947	7.07
Manufacturing	140	8.83
Nonmanufacturing	5,807	7.02
Transportation and utilities	84	8.51
Guards I	2,810	6.47
Manufacturing	92	9.06
Nonmanufacturing	2,718	6.38
Guards II	3,137	7.60
Nonmanufacturing	3,089	7.59
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	10,397	5.26
Manufacturing	229	8.90
Nonmanufacturing	10,168	5.20
Transportation and utilities	28	9.51
Material movement and custodial occupations - women		
Truckdrivers	85	11.43
Shippers and receivers	74	7.03
Guards	2,540	7.01
Nonmanufacturing	2,522	7.00
Guards I	916	6.11
Nonmanufacturing	907	6.09
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	10,232	5.18
Manufacturing	122	8.17
Nonmanufacturing	10,110	5.15

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-7. Indexes of earnings and percent increases for selected occupational groups, Washington, DC-MD-VA, selected periods

Period[a]	All industries					Manufacturing					Nonmanufacturing			
	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Skilled maintenance	Unskilled plant	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Skilled maintenance	Unskilled plant	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Unskilled plant
Indexes (March 1977=100):														
March 1988	203.8	199.3	(*)	(*)	182.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	203.5	199.2	(*)	182.1
March 1989	214.4	206.7	(*)	(*)	191.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	214.3	206.8	(*)	190.3
Percent increases:														
March 1972 to March 1973	5.4	(*)	7.3	6.7	5.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6.9	5.3	(*)	(*)	5.6
March 1973 to March 1974	6.4	(*)	5.2	8.9	4.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	10.4	10.9	6.4	(*)	(*)	3.7
March 1974 to March 1975	7.8	7.9	6.6	9.5	7.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	11.3	15.2	7.7	7.9	(*)	7.1
March 1975 to March 1976	7.0	6.3	8.1	7.8	10.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	6.5	3.9	7.0	6.4	(*)	10.6
March 1976 to March 1977	7.0	6.5	6.9	7.6	4.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	8.1	10.2	7.1	6.7	(*)	4.2
March 1977 to March 1978	7.9	5.5	8.7	7.9	4.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.5	(*)	4.6
March 1978 to March 1979	6.2	7.1	6.3	5.8	7.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7.2	6.1	7.1	6.3	7.7
March 1979 to March 1980	8.7	7.4	5.2	8.1	7.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7.3	8.7	7.3	4.6	7.6
March 1980 to March 1981	9.1	8.4	6.7	8.4	13.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13.0	9.1	8.4	(*)	14.0
March 1981 to March 1982	8.7	9.5	(*)	7.6	4.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8.7	9.5	(*)	3.9
March 1982 to March 1983	6.9	8.5	(*)	9.0	2.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6.7	8.4	(*)	2.7
March 1983 to March 1984	7.2	5.8	(*)	6.6	.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7.4	5.6	(*)	.5
March 1984 to March 1985	5.4	5.2	(*)	4.6	2.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6.3	5.3	5.3	(*)	2.4
March 1985 to March 1986	5.3	5.1	(*)	(*)	3.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4.8	5.4	5.3	(*)	3.1
March 1986 to March 1987	4.2	5.3	4.7	(*)	12.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4.3	4.1	5.3	(*)	12.9
March 1987 to March 1988	4.1	3.5	5.7	2.5	3.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6.3	4.0	3.6	5.5	3.0
March 1988 to March 1989	5.2	3.7	4.7	3.4	4.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.8	3.1	5.3	3.8	4.5	4.5

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Pay relationships in establishments with paired office clerical occupations, Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989

Occupation for which earnings are compared	Occupation for which average earnings equal 100																			
	Secretaries					Typists		Word processors		Key entry operators		Accounting clerks	Payroll clerks	File clerks		Messengers	Order clerks	Receptionists	Switchboard operators	Switchboard operator-receptionists
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	I	II	I	II	II		I	III		I			
Secretaries I	**100**	81	82	69	(*)	(*)	(*)	106	90	117	107	101	90	(*)	(*)	131	(*)	117	129	110
Secretaries II	123	**100**	87	75	63	(*)	105	110	95	129	120	121	95	(*)	.*)	145	(*)	(*)	136	118
Secretaries III	123	115	**100**	84	72	154	139	124	108	136	127	125	109	(*)	122	151	124	145	148	130
Secretaries IV	145	134	119	**100**	85	186	147	145	130	160	148	148	125	184	161	186	(*)	167	163	152
Secretaries V	(*)	159	139	118	**100**	221	(*)	172	152	173	177	168	149	(*)	(*)	216	(*)	190	219	186
Typists I	(*)	(*)	65	54	45	**100**	(*)	(*)	88	90	81	83	70	(*)	(*)	108	(*)	89	94	(*)
Typists II	(*)	96	72	68	(*)	(*)	**100**	(*)	(*)	101	(*)	94	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Word processors I	94	91	81	69	58	(*)	(*)	**100**	86	113	103	104	86	(*)	(*)	134	(*)	107	115	111
Word processors II	111	105	92	77	66	147	(*)	117	**100**	132	118	119	98	(*)	114	153	(*)	130	135	128
Key entry operators I	85	78	74	62	58	111	99	89	76	**100**	82	83	80	113	(*)	111	(*)	96	101	96
Key entry operators II	93	84	79	68	56	124	(*)	97	85	121	**100**	100	92	(*)	101	135	(*)	113	116	101
Accounting clerks II	99	83	80	68	60	120	106	96	84	120	100	**100**	91	124	(*)	118	115	107	117	104
Payroll clerks	111	106	92	80	67	142	(*)	116	102	124	109	110	**100**	(*)	(*)	140	132	115	128	127
File clerks I	(*)	(*)	(*)	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	89	(*)	81	(*)	**100**	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
File clerks III	(*)	(*)	82	62	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	**88**	(*)	99	(*)	(*)	(*)	**100**	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Messengers	76	69	66	54	46	95	(*)	75	66	90	74	85	71	(*)	(*)	**100**	(*)	84	96	81
Order clerks I	(*)	(*)	81	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	87	76	(*)	(*)	(*)	**100**	(*)	(*)	104
Receptionists	85	(*)	69	60	53	113	(*)	93	77	104	88	93	87	(*)	(*)	119	(*)	**100**	110	76
Switchboard operators	78	74	67	61	46	107	(*)	87	74	99	87	85	78	(*)	(*)	105	(*)	91	**100**	(*)
Switchboard operator-receptionists	91	85	77	66	54	(*)	(*)	90	78	104	99	96	79	(*)	(*)	123	96	132	(*)	**100**

NOTE: This matrix table shows the average (mean) relationship of earnings in establishments between any two occupations compared. Earnings for an occupation in the table stub are expressed as a percent of the earnings for an occupation in the column heading at the point where the data lines for the two intersect. For example, reading across the Secretaries II row, the 123 in the Secretaries I column indicates that Secretaries II average 123 percent of (or 23 percent more than) the earnings of Secretaries I.

See appendix A for method of computation.

Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-9. Pay relationships in establishments with paired professional and technical occupations, Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989

Occupation for which earnings are compared	Occupation for which average earnings equal 100																		
	Computer systems analysts				Computer programmers				Computer operators				Computer data librarians	Drafters		Electronics technicians			Registered industrial nurses
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV		III	IV	I	II	III	
Computer systems analysts I	**100**	81	67	54	133	120	96	77	(*)	186	(*)	128	(*)	146	114	177	130	113	110
Computer systems analysts II	123	**100**	80	63	153	135	114	97	230	194	160	144	200	176	142	174	138	123	121
Computer systems analysts III	150	125	**100**	81	178	164	139	116	275	236	194	167	250	204	176	(*)	181	146	134
Computer systems analysts IV	186	158	124	**100**	223	196	(*)	146	322	283	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Computer programmers I	75	65	56	45	**100**	86	72	68	141	109	92	98	115	98	92	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Computer programmers II	84	74	61	51	117	**100**	84	74	168	134	117	106	144	128	110	135	109	99	94
Computer programmers III	104	87	72	(*)	140	119	**100**	81	(*)	161	137	116	(*)	164	133	157	133	(*)	117
Computer programmers IV	129	103	86	68	147	136	123	**100**	220	187	(*)	131	(*)	196	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Computer operators I	(*)	43	36	31	71	60	(*)	45	**100**	78	72	65	92	70	(*)	(*)	(*)	50	(*)
Computer operators II	54	52	42	35	92	74	62	53	128	**100**	86	72	102	90	75	(*)	(*)	71	88
Computer operators III	(*)	63	51	(*)	109	86	73	(*)	139	116	**100**	83	123	111	96	124	(*)	89	98
Computer operators IV	78	70	60	(*)	102	95	86	76	154	139	121	**100**	131	118	110	(*)	97	82	86
Computer data librarians	(*)	50	40	(*)	87	70	(*)	(*)	109	98	81	76	**100**	85	69	113	77	(*)	90
Drafters III	68	57	49	(*)	102	78	61	51	143	111	90	85	117	**100**	81	123	92	71	86
Drafters IV	88	70	57	(*)	109	91	75	(*)	(*)	133	104	91	145	124	**100**	132	101	87	105
Electronics technicians I	57	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	74	64	(*)	(*)	(*)	81	(*)	89	81	76	**100**	80	67	66
Electronics technicians II	77	73	55	(*)	(*)	92	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	103	130	109	99	125	**100**	81	(*)
Electronics technicians III	88	81	69	(*)	(*)	101	(*)	(*)	167	141	112	123	(*)	140	115	150	124	**100**	104
Registered industrial nurses	91	83	75	(*)	(*)	107	86	(*)	(*)	113	102	117	112	116	95	151	(*)	96	**100**

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-10. Pay relationships in establishments with paired maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations, Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989

Occupation for which earnings are compared	Occupation for which average earnings equal 100								
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	Motor vehicle mechanics	Maintenance workers (general)	Trades helpers	Stationary engineers
Maintenance carpenters	**100**	(*)	109	(*)	(*)	96	(*)	148	95
Maintenance electricians	(*)	**100**	110	96	(*)	96	141	(*)	103
Maintenance painters	92	91	**100**	88	(*)	89	(*)	(*)	89
Maintenance machinists	(*)	104	114	**100**	(*)	96	112	156	113
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	**100**	99	(*)	142	(*)
Motor vehicle mechanics	104	104	112	104	101	**100**	121	139	97
General maintenance workers	(*)	71	(*)	89	(*)	83	**100**	(*)	66
Maintenance trades helpers	68	(*)	(*)	64	70	72	(*)	**100**	61
Stationary engineers	106	97	112	89	(*)	104	150	163	**100**

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Pay relationships in establishments with paired material movement and custodial occupations, Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989

Occupation for which earnings are compared	Occupation for which average earnings equal 100													
	Truckdrivers				Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehouse-men	Order fillers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards		Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Heavy truck	Tractor-trailer								I	II	
Truckdrivers, light truck	**100**	90	(*)	(*)	97	93	108	82	(*)	101	(*)	98	(*)	109
Truckdrivers, medium truck	111	**100**	(*)	(*)	(*)	101	(*)	(*)	(*)	135	(*)	(*)	(*)	120
Truckdrivers, heavy truck	(*)	(*)	**100**	97	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	128	(*)	(*)	(*)	170
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	(*)	(*)	103	**100**	(*)	119	(*)	(*)	117	141	116	(*)	(*)	112
Shippers	103	(*)	(*)	(*)	**100**	99	(*)	95	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	107
Receivers	108	99	(*)	84	101	**100**	(*)	98	109	(*)	(*)	108	(*)	113
Shippers and receivers	93	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	**100**	107	(*)	124	(*)	(*)	(*)	118
Warehousemen	121	(*)	(*)	(*)	105	102	94	**100**	(*)	(*)	(*)	115	93	121
Order fillers	(*)	(*)	(*)	85	(*)	92	(*)	(*)	**100**	103	89	(*)	(*)	(*)
Material handling laborers	99	74	78	71	(*)	(*)	81	(*)	97	**100**	84	(*)	(*)	104
Forklift operators	(*)	(*)	(*)	86	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	112	119	**100**	(*)	(*)	112
Guards I	102	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	93	(*)	87	(*)	(*)	(*)	**100**	(*)	94
Guards II	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	107	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	**100**	113
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	92	83	59	89	94	89	85	83	(*)	97	89	106	88	**100**

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	Under 220	220 and under 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 420	420 – 440	440 – 460	460 – 480	480 – 500	500 – 520	520 – 540	540 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 and over
Secretarial and keyboarding occupations																									
Secretaries	7,626	39.5	444.00	436.00	390.00- 488.50	-	22	8	18	72	120	238	413	596	824	867	800	776	672	778	359	255	222	213	162	211
Manufacturing	497	39.5	459.50	452.00	399.50- 513.00	-	-	-	2	7	6	14	26	40	31	46	41	48	51	41	31	32	17	34	14	18
Nonmanufacturing	7,129	39.5	443.00	435.00	390.00- 486.00	-	22	8	16	65	114	224	387	556	793	821	759	728	621	737	328	223	205	179	148	195
Transportation and utilities	826	38.5	491.00	495.50	451.00- 524.00	-	-	-	-	2	21	13	20	19	9	45	34	61	81	235	72	74	35	27	38	42
Secretaries I	896	39.0	367.50	370.50	333.50- 404.00	-	21	3	15	60	50	83	137	106	139	161	76	22	21	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	54	39.5	350.50	347.50	313.00- 374.50	-	-	-	2	7	6	8	9	12	3	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	842	39.0	368.50	377.50	340.00- 404.00	-	21	3	13	53	44	75	128	94	136	160	74	18	21	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	31	39.5	382.50	384.00	307.00- 451.50	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	5	-	2	1	4	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries II	2,072	39.5	408.00	405.00	370.00- 444.00	-	1	3	1	7	39	84	172	301	359	332	194	323	110	99	18	9	8	9	1	2
Manufacturing	122	39.5	420.50	402.50	389.50- 461.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	21	15	19	11	5	14	4	2	2	5	2	1	2
Nonmanufacturing	1,950	39.5	407.50	405.00	370.00- 444.00	-	1	3	1	7	39	78	159	280	344	313	183	318	96	95	16	7	3	7	-	-
Secretaries III	2,784	39.0	447.50	443.50	403.00- 488.50	-	-	2	2	5	24	56	96	174	274	295	392	234	376	427	142	113	72	36	43	21
Manufacturing	190	39.5	457.50	452.50	423.50- 489.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	11	23	25	35	26	29	14	10	4	-	1	3
Nonmanufacturing	2,594	39.0	446.50	442.50	402.00- 488.50	-	-	2	2	5	24	56	92	169	263	272	367	199	350	398	128	103	68	36	42	18
Transportation and utilities	549	38.5	481.00	495.50	451.00- 508.00	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	15	13	6	37	21	43	44	163	54	57	30	13	23	4
Secretaries IV	1,582	40.0	498.00	490.00	447.50- 539.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	5	14	46	76	138	196	159	234	186	113	133	113	69	80
Manufacturing	116	40.0	536.50	533.00	493.50- 583.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	4	10	8	14	18	7	29	8	8
Nonmanufacturing	1,466	40.0	495.00	485.00	444.50- 530.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	5	12	44	73	135	182	149	226	172	95	126	84	61	72
Transportation and utilities	125	39.5	526.50	515.50	468.50- 590.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	6	11	16	14	16	15	3	8	7	* 20
Secretaries V	292	39.5	607.50	606.00	541.50- 691.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	6	3	-	1	6	17	13	19	9	55	49	* * 108
Nonmanufacturing	277	39.5	608.00	606.00	545.00- 693.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	6	3	-	1	5	17	12	17	8	52	45	105
Typists	678	37.5	320.50	319.50	279.50- 346.50	3	18	111	38	76	109	103	86	58	3	45	4	16	5	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	618	37.0	318.50	319.50	272.50- 344.00	3	18	109	33	73	96	93	78	50	1	43	2	15	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Typists I	402	38.0	293.50	286.00	259.00- 319.50	3	18	101	34	65	102	45	20	10	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	368	38.0	291.00	286.00	259.00- 319.50	3	18	99	29	62	95	36	19	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Word processors	1,330	39.5	380.00	374.00	348.00- 408.00	-	-	4	10	29	48	207	172	228	215	175	75	90	33	18	11	9	4	2	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,288	39.5	380.00	374.00	348.00- 408.00	-	-	4	10	28	45	198	168	217	211	172	72	89	31	17	11	9	4	2	-	-
Word processors I	661	39.0	358.50	350.50	331.00- 382.00	-	-	4	10	28	29	187	114	110	64	58	26	27	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	632	39.0	359.00	350.50	331.00- 383.00	-	-	4	10	27	28	179	110	101	62	55	25	27	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Word processors II	669	39.5	401.00	390.00	368.00- 427.00	-	-	-	-	1	19	20	58	118	151	119	49	63	30	15	11	9	4	2	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	656	39.5	401.00	390.00	368.00- 427.00	-	-	-	-	1	19	19	58	116	149	117	47	62	29	14	11	9	4	2	-	-
Key entry operators	1,025	39.0	331.50	309.00	280.00- 385.50	9	36	60	150	86	222	71	69	56	50	73	86	31	3	10	3	5	3	2	-	-
Manufacturing	72	39.0	375.50	367.00	324.00- 404.50	-	-	-	3	3	9	12	7	9	7	8	5	-	1	1	2	-	3	2	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	953	39.0	328.00	309.00	277.50- 377.50	9	36	60	147	83	213	59	62	47	43	65	81	31	2	9	1	5	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	46	39.0	410.50	440.00	328.50- 490.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	2	6	-	-	1	11	-	6	1	5	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators I	446	39.5	299.00	277.50	260.50- 328.50	9	36	50	136	57	32	28	32	20	4	21	4	11	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	399	39.5	293.50	274.50	260.50- 311.00	9	36	50	133	54	24	20	25	11	2	17	1	11	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	36	39.0	405.00	403.00	328.50- 444.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	2	6	-	-	1	11	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators II	579	39.0	356.50	343.50	304.00- 409.00	-	-	10	14	29	190	43	37	36	46	52	82	20	3	10	2	-	3	2	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	554	39.0	353.00	338.00	304.00- 408.50	-	-	10	14	29	189	39	37	36	41	48	80	20	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Under 220	220 and under 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 420	420 – 440	440 – 460	460 – 480	480 – 500	500 – 520	520 – 540	540 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 and over
Other clerical occupations																									
Accounting clerks	2,340	39.5	350.00	346.50	299.50– 394.00	29	63	142	156	198	237	200	322	253	230	192	62	113	46	37	10	4	33	5	4	4
Manufacturing	128	39.5	358.50	344.00	307.50– 385.50	–	1	6	9	9	16	21	19	14	8	5	2	1	3	5	1	1	2	3	2	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,212	39.5	349.50	347.50	298.50– 394.00	29	62	136	147	189	221	179	303	239	222	187	60	112	43	32	9	3	31	2	2	4
Transportation and utilities	138	40.0	376.00	359.00	326.50– 418.00	–	–	–	7	6	9	24	29	15	11	3	13	1	6	5	–	2	6	–	1	–
Accounting clerks I: Nonmanufacturing: Transportation and utilities	40	40.0	323.50	326.50	294.00– 350.00	–	–	–	7	3	6	11	11	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accounting clerks II	1,022	39.5	331.00	325.00	288.00– 376.50	16	23	70	83	134	159	90	116	80	110	100	12	18	4	4	1	2	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	974	39.5	329.50	323.50	285.00– 376.50	16	23	70	83	130	151	81	105	75	107	100	12	18	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	32	40.0	376.50	374.50	323.50– 428.00	–	–	–	–	3	3	5	2	4	4	1	7	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Accounting clerks III	797	39.5	377.50	370.00	347.50– 405.00	–	6	3	10	25	30	64	170	158	111	83	35	50	18	22	2	1	9	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	768	39.5	378.00	370.00	347.50– 406.50	–	6	3	9	25	28	59	166	152	108	79	33	50	17	21	2	1	9	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	56	40.0	389.50	385.50	351.00– 421.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	16	11	5	2	3	1	4	4	–	–	2	–	–	–
Payroll clerks	267	39.5	401.00	387.50	320.00– 474.50	4	–	6	2	29	25	22	15	4	34	17	20	10	21	4	14	12	20	2	4	2
Nonmanufacturing	249	39.5	397.00	387.50	317.00– 474.50	4	–	6	2	29	23	21	13	4	33	16	19	10	20	3	12	8	20	1	3	2
Transportation and utilities	41	40.0	461.00	451.00	396.50– 516.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	10	4	3	7	1	1	3	1	3	–	3	2
File clerks	848	37.5	330.50	329.50	286.00– 372.00	7	52	54	64	43	102	166	68	121	83	79	2	4	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	830	37.5	331.50	330.50	305.50– 372.00	–	52	50	62	42	102	165	68	121	82	79	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks III	161	39.0	369.50	380.00	357.00– 397.00	–	–	4	3	6	3	19	9	36	55	23	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	176	38.0	289.00	268.00	249.50– 315.00	14	7	57	31	16	11	1	4	–	34	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	165	38.0	289.00	263.00	249.50– 309.00	12	7	57	28	16	8	–	3	–	33	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	50	38.0	363.50	397.00	315.50– 397.00	–	–	1	4	6	5	–	–	–	33	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receptionists	167	39.5	296.00	298.50	277.00– 314.00	3	1	13	32	38	60	8	5	2	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	157	39.5	296.50	298.50	278.00– 314.00	3	–	12	30	36	58	7	5	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operators	340	39.5	305.50	324.50	280.50– 327.00	14	18	18	29	56	33	147	3	9	4	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	323	39.5	301.00	313.00	280.50– 327.00	14	18	18	27	55	32	146	3	5	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operator-receptionists	362	39.0	329.50	331.00	308.00– 364.50	6	10	27	10	23	48	84	26	103	15	2	3	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	347	39.0	330.00	332.00	308.00– 364.50	6	3	25	10	23	47	83	26	103	15	2	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–

* All workers were at $640 to $680.

* * Workers were distributed as follows: 24 at $640 to $680; 57 at $680 to $720; 13 at $720 to $760; 7 at $760 to $800; and 7 at $800 and over.

Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Under 240	240 and under 280	280 – 320	320 – 360	360 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 – 680	680 – 720	720 – 760	760 – 800	800 – 840	840 – 880	880 – 920	920 – 960	960 – 1000	1000 and over
Computer systems analysts	4,522	39.5	740.00	710.50	609.50– 842.50	–	–	–	–	–	6	28	272	294	444	457	482	374	423	354	242	238	208	177	131	392
Manufacturing	272	39.5	778.00	763.00	666.00– 865.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	11	34	38	21	25	33	25	20	18	7	12	23
Nonmanufacturing	4,250	39.5	737.50	707.00	605.00– 842.00	–	–	–	–	–	6	27	268	294	433	423	444	353	398	321	217	218	190	170	119	369
Transportation and utilities	254	39.5	741.50	739.00	649.00– 845.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	12	14	23	32	26	31	31	10	31	15	6	8	6
Computer systems analysts II	1,553	39.5	708.00	695.00	635.50– 769.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	28	150	248	223	224	212	172	106	107	55	11	–	1
Manufacturing	67	40.0	795.00	808.00	730.00– 865.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	7	5	11	12	14	10	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,486	39.5	704.00	691.00	633.50– 768.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	28	150	246	218	217	207	161	94	93	45	10	–	1
Transportation and utilities	95	39.5	704.00	683.50	635.50– 749.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	17	20	14	15	8	1	7	6	–	–	–
Computer systems analysts III	1,150	40.0	850.50	842.50	768.00– 930.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	18	58	180	169	132	129	139	145	102	73
Nonmanufacturing	1,081	40.0	850.00	842.50	768.00– 929.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	15	58	174	153	122	125	132	139	91	68
Transportation and utilities	105	40.0	801.00	794.00	744.00– 855.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	10	16	23	9	24	8	3	4	–
Computer systems analysts IV	383	40.0	1102.00	1108.00	1027.00–1175.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	14	21	29	* 318
Nonmanufacturing	363	40.0	1100.50	1103.00	1025.00–1171.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	13	21	28	300
Computer programmers	2,749	40.0	624.00	620.00	525.00– 713.00	–	–	–	21	38	103	191	292	247	321	321	272	292	252	148	114	79	39	9	6	4
Nonmanufacturing	2,450	40.0	620.00	613.00	519.50– 712.50	–	–	–	20	33	100	187	275	237	295	252	225	254	210	126	102	76	39	9	6	4
Computer programmers I	205	39.5	490.50	481.00	414.50– 581.00	–	–	–	18	18	31	34	17	11	62	13	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	182	39.5	488.50	480.50	414.50– 581.00	–	–	–	17	13	28	32	16	9	59	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers II	1,064	40.0	538.00	525.50	481.00– 605.00	–	–	–	3	20	72	148	256	145	132	166	89	25	7	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	924	40.0	527.00	518.50	470.50– 585.00	–	–	–	3	20	72	147	240	137	111	110	61	19	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	47	39.5	523.00	453.50	445.00– 614.50	–	–	–	–	–	2	26	2	2	–	6	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers III	586	40.0	626.50	630.00	574.00– 678.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	19	87	125	106	99	87	27	10	11	4	2	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	559	40.0	623.50	615.50	572.00– 675.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	19	87	123	98	97	85	21	5	11	3	2	–	–	–
Computer programmers IV	870	40.0	756.50	749.00	705.00– 803.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	22	84	172	218	138	103	74	35	8	6	4
Nonmanufacturing	761	40.0	760.00	750.00	709.00– 808.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	22	67	143	185	121	91	73	35	8	6	4
Computer operators	1,692	39.0	428.00	427.50	357.00– 468.50	38	42	128	253	215	218	415	176	62	48	37	19	21	21	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	85	39.0	453.50	426.00	380.00– 532.50	–	–	7	8	16	17	7	5	12	5	3	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,607	39.0	427.00	427.50	357.00– 467.00	38	42	121	245	199	201	408	171	50	41	34	18	19	19	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	491	38.0	456.00	467.00	456.00– 467.00	–	–	17	40	30	28	293	43	6	14	9	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators I	186	39.5	320.00	326.50	302.00– 346.00	14	12	46	79	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	181	39.5	320.00	326.50	303.50– 346.00	14	12	43	77	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	44	38.5	323.00	326.50	318.50– 326.50	–	–	13	30	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators II	906	38.5	424.00	462.50	353.50– 467.00	24	30	79	115	100	89	324	69	20	21	17	–	1	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	870	38.5	424.50	467.00	353.50– 467.00	24	30	75	109	89	83	323	67	19	17	17	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	346	38.0	457.00	467.00	467.00– 467.00	–	–	4	8	16	21	286	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators III	447	39.5	446.00	425.00	394.00– 483.50	–	–	3	59	74	108	75	76	13	13	3	4	17	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	420	39.5	445.00	424.50	393.50– 483.50	–	–	3	59	69	99	69	74	10	13	3	4	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	75	39.5	483.50	483.50	441.50– 484.00	–	–	–	2	11	5	7	34	–	10	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators IV	153	40.0	531.50	526.00	467.50– 596.00	–	–	–	–	6	21	16	31	29	12	17	15	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	136	40.0	529.00	515.00	451.50– 596.00	–	–	–	–	6	19	16	30	21	11	14	14	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Computer data librarians	125	39.5	338.00	322.50	282.50– 377.00	–	25	37	25	18	9	6	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	120	39.5	334.00	314.00	282.00– 372.00	–	25	37	25	18	5	6	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters																										

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-13. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[3]	Median[4]	Middle range[5]	Under 240	240 and under 280	280 – 320	320 – 360	360 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 – 680	680 – 720	720 – 760	760 – 800	800 – 840	840 – 880	880 – 920	920 – 960	960 – 1000	1000 and over
Manufacturing	65	40.0	462.50	457.50	380.50– 555.00	–	1	3	8	8	10	7	7	5	9	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing:																									
Transportation and utilities	83	39.5	578.50	588.00	462.00– 701.00	–	–	–	4	8	6	5	5	9	7	15	1	4	4	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters III:																									
Nonmanufacturing:																									
Transportation and utilities	28	39.5	534.00	543.00	487.50– 625.00	–	–	–	3	1	1	1	2	7	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians	3,420	40.0	605.00	649.00	519.50– 668.00	–	–	3	30	70	151	212	396	301	285	204	1297	173	102	116	50	21	9	–	–	–
Manufacturing	189	40.0	498.00	495.00	396.00– 571.00	–	–	3	26	19	16	21	29	19	20	4	4	27	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	3,231	40.0	611.50	659.00	529.50– 668.00	–	–	–	4	51	135	191	367	282	265	200	1293	146	101	116	50	21	9	–	–	–
Electronics technicians I	462	40.0	486.00	491.00	445.00– 545.00	–	–	2	25	21	52	87	130	90	40	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	438	40.0	494.50	495.00	455.50– 549.00	–	–	–	4	21	51	87	130	90	40	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians II	1,983	40.0	614.00	668.00	571.00– 668.00	–	–	1	5	47	95	99	132	84	130	114	1201	42	21	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	53	39.5	432.50	420.00	381.50– 469.00	–	–	1	5	17	11	9	1	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,930	40.0	619.00	668.00	586.50– 668.00	–	–	–	–	30	84	90	131	84	121	114	1201	42	21	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians III	975	40.0	643.50	643.00	541.00– 735.50	–	–	–	–	2	4	26	134	127	115	75	96	131	81	104	50	21	9	–	–	–
Manufacturing	112	40.0	584.00	540.00	496.50– 680.50	–	–	–	–	2	4	12	28	19	11	4	4	27	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	863	40.0	654.00	659.00	550.50– 750.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	106	108	104	71	92	104	80	104	50	21	9	–	–	–
Registered industrial nurses	55	39.0	579.50	575.50	541.50– 615.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	12	10	22	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[4] Workers were distributed as follows: 40 at $1,000 to $1,040; 47 at $1,040 to $1,080; 58 at $1,080 to $1,120; 58 at $1,120 to $1,160; 56 at $1,160 to $1,200; 30 at $1,200 to $1,240; and 29 at $1,240 and over.

Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-14. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989

Sex,[4] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2])	
		Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[3]
Office occupations - men			
Accounting clerks:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	30	40.0	354.50
File clerks	137	37.5	314.00
Messengers	104	38.0	280.00
Nonmanufacturing	96	38.5	279.00
Office occupations - women			
Secretaries	6,593	39.5	450.00
Manufacturing	494	39.5	459.50
Nonmanufacturing	6,099	39.0	449.50
Transportation and utilities	805	38.5	491.50
Secretaries I:			
Manufacturing	54	39.5	350.50
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	31	39.5	382.50
Secretaries II:			
Manufacturing	122	39.5	420.50
Secretaries III	2,556	39.0	449.50
Manufacturing	188	39.5	458.00
Nonmanufacturing	2,368	39.0	448.50
Transportation and utilities	542	38.5	480.50
Secretaries IV	1,382	40.0	502.00
Manufacturing	115	40.0	537.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,267	40.0	499.00
Transportation and utilities	119	39.5	530.50
Secretaries V	282	39.5	611.50
Nonmanufacturing	267	39.5	612.00
Typists	673	37.5	320.50
Nonmanufacturing	616	37.0	318.50
Typists I	397	38.0	293.00
Nonmanufacturing	366	38.0	291.00
Word processors	1,155	39.5	381.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,114	39.0	381.00
Word processors I	551	39.0	356.50
Word processors II	604	39.5	403.00
Nonmanufacturing	591	39.5	403.00
Key entry operators	939	39.0	334.50
Manufacturing	71	39.0	376.00
Nonmanufacturing	868	39.0	331.00
Transportation and utilities	41	39.0	421.50
Key entry operators I	387	39.5	301.50
Nonmanufacturing	341	39.5	295.50
Transportation and utilities	31	39.0	418.50
Key entry operators II	552	39.0	357.50
Nonmanufacturing	527	39.0	354.00
Accounting clerks	1,742	39.5	351.50
Manufacturing	118	39.5	357.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,624	39.5	351.00
Transportation and utilities	107	40.0	382.50
Accounting clerks I	247	39.5	273.50
Nonmanufacturing	220	39.5	272.50
Transportation and utilities	27	39.5	335.00
Accounting clerks II	661	39.5	326.00
Nonmanufacturing	616	39.5	323.50
Transportation and utilities	30	40.0	380.50
Accounting clerks III	633	39.0	382.00
Nonmanufacturing	605	39.0	383.00
Transportation and utilities	43	40.0	392.50
Payroll clerks	297	39.0	396.50
Nonmanufacturing	224	39.0	394.00
Transportation and utilities	39	39.5	462.50
File clerks	707	37.5	334.00
Nonmanufacturing	690	37.5	335.50
Messengers	72	38.0	302.00
Nonmanufacturing	69	38.0	302.50
Transportation and utilities	33	38.0	364.50
Receptionists	163	39.5	296.50
Nonmanufacturing	153	39.5	297.00
Switchboard operators	316	39.5	306.00
Nonmanufacturing	301	39.5	301.50
Switchboard operator-receptionists	311	38.5	334.50
Nonmanufacturing	296	38.5	335.50
Professional and technical occupations - men			
Computer systems analysts:			
Manufacturing	192	39.5	789.00
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	140	39.5	736.00
Computer systems analysts II:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	56	39.5	704.50
Computer systems analysts III:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	54	40.0	805.50
Computer operators:			
Manufacturing	51	39.5	458.50
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	149	39.0	461.00
Computer operators II	421	38.5	419.50
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	75	38.5	446.50
Computer operators III:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	36	40.0	488.00
Drafters:			
Manufacturing	51	40.0	480.50
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	67	39.5	588.00
Electronics technicians	2,486	40.0	621.00
Manufacturing	177	40.0	500.50
Nonmanufacturing	2,309	40.0	630.50
Electronics technicians I	348	40.0	492.50
Nonmanufacturing	327	40.0	503.00
Electronics technicians II:			
Manufacturing	50	40.0	481.50
Electronics technicians III:			
Manufacturing	106	40.0	565.50
Professional and technical occupations - women			
Computer systems analysts:			
Manufacturing	80	39.5	752.00
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	113	39.5	745.00
Computer systems analysts II:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	39	39.5	703.00
Computer systems analysts III:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	51	40.0	796.00
Computer programmers:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	51	40.0	642.50
Computer programmers II:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	26	40.0	544.50
Computer operators:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	342	38.0	453.50
Computer operators II:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	271	37.5	460.00
Computer operators III:			
Nonmanufacturing:			
Transportation and utilities	39	39.0	479.00
Computer data librarians	75	39.5	339.50
Nonmanufacturing	70	40.0	333.50
Registered industrial nurses	54	39.0	580.00

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-15. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
		Mean[2]	Median[3]	Middle range[4]	Under 12.25	12.25 and under 12.50	12.50 – 12.75	12.75 – 13.00	13.00 – 13.25	13.25 – 13.50	13.50 – 13.75	13.75 – 14.00	14.00 – 14.25	14.25 – 14.50	14.50 – 14.75	14.75 – 15.00	15.00 – 15.25	15.25 – 15.50	15.50 – 16.00	16.00 – 16.50	16.50 – 17.00	17.00 – 17.50	17.50 – 18.00	18.00 – 18.50	18.50 – 19.00	19.00 – 19.50	19.50 and over
Maintenance carpenters	159	14.23	14.00	13.31–14.00	10	–	–	3	26	1	–	–	84	–	2	–	6	–	7	3	8	–	–	3	6	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	68	14.62	13.19	13.19–16.01	6	–	–	3	26	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	6	–	7	3	6	–	–	3	6	–	–
Maintenance electricians	88	16.56	17.22	16.19–19.00	7	1	1	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	20	7	20	–	2	–	23	–
Manufacturing	55	17.32	17.22	17.22–19.00	1	–	1	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	5	20	–	–	–	22	–
Maintenance painters	94	13.43	12.70	12.05–15.75	* 44	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	26	3	3	3	–	3	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	85	13.41	12.56	12.05–15.75	42	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	26	3	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Maintenance machinists	80	17.85	19.10	16.64–19.10	2	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	58	–
Manufacturing	78	17.89	19.10	16.64–19.10	2	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	58	–
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	372	15.64	14.00	14.00–17.89	19	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	172	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	156	–	–	–	–
Motor vehicle mechanics	292	16.03	16.71	14.11–17.89	* * 38	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	33	–	7	2	1	7	49	4	2	60	32	25	14	–	14
Nonmanufacturing	254	16.47	17.06	15.64–17.89	25	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	9	–	7	2	1	7	49	4	2	60	32	25	14	–	14
Transportation and utilities	183	16.44	15.84	15.44–18.47	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	7	1	1	7	49	–	1	3	31	25	14	–	14
General maintenance workers	382	9.87	9.38	8.08–10.96	# 317	9	8	6	5	4	1	3	6	–	2	–	–	–	9	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	347	9.88	9.38	8.11–10.96	288	9	8	6	5	4	1	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	9	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stationary engineers	256	15.67	16.30	14.93–16.71	24	1	2	2	2	1	3	4	1	5	6	45	6	1	17	15	62	4	9	43	3	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	215	15.52	15.93	14.90–17.86	# # 24	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	4	6	45	6	1	17	15	24	4	9	43	3	–	–

* Workers were distributed as follows: 8 under $8.75; 2 at $9.50 to $9.75; 1 at $9.75 to $10.00; 3 at $11.00 to $11.25; 3 at $11.25 to $11.50; 1 at $11.75 to $12.00; and 26 at $12.00 to $12.25.

* * Workers were distributed as follows: 15 under $11.00; 7 at $11.00 to $11.25; 3 at $11.50 to $11.75; 12 at $11.75 to $12.00; and 1 at $12.00 to $12.25.

Workers were distributed as follows: 27 under $7.50; 55 at $7.50 to $7.75; 4 at $7.75 to $8.00; 17 at $8.00 to $8.25; 26 at $8.25 to $8.50; 7 at $8.50 to $8.75; 1 at $8.75 to $9.00; 30 at $9.00 to $9.25; 43 at $9.25 to $9.50; 19 at $9.50 to $9.75; 8 at $9.75 to $10.00; 21 at $10.00 to $10.25; 17 at $10.25 to $10.50; 4 at $10.50 to $10.75; 13 at $10.75 to $11.00; 5 at $11.00 to $11.25; 5 at $11.25 to $11.50; 3 at $11.50 to $11.75; 4 at $11.75 to $12.00; and 8 at $12.00 to $12.25.

Workers were distributed as follows: 16 under $10.50; 1 at $11.00 to $11.25; 1 at $11.25 to $11.50; 3 at $11.75 to $12.00; and 3 at $12.00 to $12.25.

Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-16. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1989

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Under 4.50	4.50 and under 5.00	5.00 – 5.50	5.50 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.50	6.50 – 7.00	7.00 – 7.50	7.50 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.50	8.50 – 9.00	9.00 – 9.50	9.50 – 10.00	10.00 – 10.50	10.50 – 11.00	11.00 – 11.50	11.50 – 12.00	12.00 – 12.50	12.50 – 13.00	13.00 – 14.00	14.00 – 15.00	15.00 – 16.00	16.00 – 17.00	17.00 and over
Truckdrivers	1,576	14.50	15.64	13.75–16.17	–	–	–	–	5	3	28	16	29	9	34	86	15	25	11	14	56	50	50	43	617	484	1
Nonmanufacturing	1,539	14.64	15.64	13.75–16.17	–	–	–	–	2	3	25	8	23	7	33	85	13	16	10	14	56	50	49	43	617	484	1
Truckdrivers, light truck	81	10.67	9.90	8.35–10.49	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	9	5	5	6	24	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	19	–
Nonmanufacturing	75	10.81	9.90	8.65–16.09	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	6	4	4	6	24	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–
Truckdrivers, medium truck	76	9.15	8.00	7.00–11.07	–	–	–	–	3	–	20	1	22	–	–	–	2	9	1	2	–	16	–	–	–	–	–
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	904	14.87	16.17	13.75–16.73	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	3	21	59	2	12	9	11	54	34	48	42	140	485	–
Nonmanufacturing	897	14.90	16.17	13.75–16.73	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	3	21	59	2	5	9	11	54	34	48	42	140	485	–
Shippers	55	10.11	7.83	7.64–16.41	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	28	4	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	12	2
Receivers	253	9.21	7.45	7.00– 9.58	–	–	2	6	9	25	88	30	14	6	8	5	1	2	–	7	–	6	1	–	7	28	8
Nonmanufacturing	235	9.34	7.45	7.00–10.20	–	–	–	4	7	24	87	25	13	4	7	5	1	2	–	7	–	5	1	–	7	28	8
Shippers and receivers	274	9.55	7.88	6.39–15.93	6	6	31	16	11	11	26	44	10	8	4	4	10	13	–	1	1	–	–	–	72	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	260	9.56	7.88	6.07–15.93	6	6	31	16	10	10	26	43	9	7	4	4	8	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	72	–	–
Warehousemen	255	8.82	7.99	5.22–12.61	12	34	26	21	3	14	13	6	6	8	15	2	4	11	1	5	–	15	51	–	–	8	–
Nonmanufacturing	233	8.62	7.34	5.22–13.50	12	34	26	20	2	14	12	5	5	8	14	1	3	11	1	5	–	1	51	–	–	8	–
Order fillers	786	11.87	13.44	6.65–15.72	2	32	120	24	9	36	19	–	1	1	2	2	1	–	31	49	–	29	49	29	275	75	–
Nonmanufacturing	786	11.87	13.44	6.65–15.72	2	32	120	24	9	36	19	–	1	1	2	2	1	–	31	49	–	29	49	29	275	75	–
Material handling laborers	1,317	7.38	6.00	4.75– 9.00	54	336	124	58	215	44	26	7	83	3	141	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	158	2	29	13	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,303	7.37	6.00	4.75– 9.00	54	336	124	58	213	44	26	7	83	3	129	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	158	2	29	13	–
Forklift operators	1,043	10.66	7.75	7.00–15.78	–	–	12	20	67	17	337	106	8	5	6	21	4	2	1	2	18	27	–	–	325	65	–
Nonmanufacturing	974	10.62	7.50	7.00–15.78	–	–	12	20	67	14	335	104	8	4	6	5	4	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	325	65	–
Guards:																											
Manufacturing	118	9.01	7.94	6.97–10.25	–	–	–	5	6	20	16	14	3	2	2	–	27	1	1	3	–	4	8	6	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing:																											
Transportation and utilities	107	8.46	8.83	6.73– 9.87	–	–	–	–	14	16	16	2	2	5	–	40	11	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Guards	896	7.66	7.59	6.42– 8.75	2	10	135	23	80	54	124	92	40	149	60	80	8	9	4	5	2	5	8	6	–	–	–
Manufacturing	61	9.54	8.13	7.08–12.65	–	–	–	4	1	6	12	7	3	2	1	–	3	1	–	3	–	4	8	6	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	835	7.52	7.56	6.40– 8.75	2	10	135	19	79	48	112	85	37	147	59	80	5	8	4	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	14,345	5.06	4.75	4.59– 5.25	* 3245	6094	2675	703	523	109	171	256	208	94	68	18	8	13	62	1	1	–	1	65	22	8	–
Manufacturing	191	8.47	8.86	6.23–11.38	–	–	17	23	18	18	13	5	–	13	2	13	5	2	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	14,154	5.01	4.75	4.59– 5.19	3245	6094	2658	680	505	91	158	251	208	81	66	5	3	11	–	1	1	–	1	65	22	8	–

* Workers were distributed as follows: 323 at $3.50 to $4.00; and 2922 at $4.00 to $4.50.

Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-17. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement and custodial workers by sex in establishments employing 500 workers or more in Washington, DC-MD-VA, March 1999

Sex,[4] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[3]) hourly earnings (in dollars)[3]
Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations - men		
Maintenance carpenters	159	14.23
Nonmanufacturing	68	14.62
Maintenance electricians	85	16.50
Manufacturing	52	17.26
Maintenance painters	92	13.41
Nonmanufacturing	83	13.38
Maintenance machinists	80	17.85
Manufacturing	78	17.89
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	372	15.64
Motor vehicle mechanics	287	15.98
Nonmanufacturing	249	16.41
Transportation and utilities	178	16.36
General maintenance workers	379	9.89
Nonmanufacturing	344	9.91
Stationary engineers	250	15.74
Nonmanufacturing	210	15.60
Material movement and custodial occupations - men		
Truckdrivers	1,522	14.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,485	14.64
Truckdrivers, light truck	73	10.67
Nonmanufacturing	67	10.83
Truckdrivers, medium truck	76	9.15
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	889	14.86
Nonmanufacturing	882	14.89
Receivers	242	9.24
Nonmanufacturing	226	9.36
Shippers and receivers	197	10.48
Nonmanufacturing	185	10.57
Warehousemen	200	8.22
Nonmanufacturing	180	7.86
Material handling laborers	1,049	7.59
Nonmanufacturing	1,035	7.57
Forklift operators	1,025	10.69
Nonmanufacturing	956	10.65
Guards:		
Manufacturing	102	9.17
Nonmanufacturing:		
Transportation and utilities	84	8.51
Guards I	793	7.76
Manufacturing	54	9.86
Nonmanufacturing	739	7.60
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	6,639	5.19
Manufacturing	138	8.85
Nonmanufacturing	6,501	5.11
Transportation and utilities	25	9.63
Material movement and custodial occupations - women		
Truckdrivers	52	14.74
Nonmanufacturing	52	14.74
Shippers and receivers	72	7.02
Guards:		
Guards I	92	6.92
Nonmanufacturing	85	6.91
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	7,550	4.91
Manufacturing	53	7.50
Nonmanufacturing	7,497	4.89

See footnotes at end of tables.

Footnotes

Some of these standard footnotes may not apply to this bulletin.

[1] Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Also excluded are performance bonuses and lump-sum payments of the type negotiated in the auto and aerospace industries, as well as profit-sharing payments, attendance bonuses, Christmas or year-end bonuses, and other nonproduction bonuses. Pay increases—but not bonuses—under cost-of-living allowance clauses, and incentive payments, however, are included.

[3] The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—one-half of the workers receive the same as or more and one-half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay; one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the lower of these rates and one-fourth earn the same as or more than the higher rate.

[4] Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

[5] Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

[6] Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

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Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

In January 1987, the Bureau began to phase in a new 90-area program to replace the 70-area program that had produced annual surveys since July 1974. When the new plan is fully implemented in 1990, 32 of the areas will be surveyed annually, and two groups of 29 areas will be surveyed in alternate years. (For a full discussion of the change, see Laura Scofea, "BLS Area Wage Surveys Will Cover More Areas," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1986, pp. 19-23.)

In each area surveyed,[1] the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Small establishments—generally those with fewer than 50 employees—are excluded because they have few incumbents in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

In the 32 areas surveyed annually, Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 4-year intervals. In intervening years, only information on employment and occupational earnings is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

In the two groups of 29 areas that are surveyed in alternate years, Bureau field representatives obtain data for a given area by personal visits if the previous data for the area were obtained primarily by mail and telephone. Thus, in a 4-year period, an area that was surveyed by personal visit the first year will have no survey in the second, a mail and telephone survey in the third, and none in the fourth. As with annual surveys, information on establishment practices and employee benefits is presented only for surveys conducted by personal visits; when information is collected primarily by mail and telephone, only information on employment and earnings is presented.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, minus establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained until the next personal visit survey is conducted. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification by industry and number of employees of all establishments within the scope of a survey. From this stratified universe, a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. If data are not available for an establishment originally selected, the weights of other similar establishments are increased to account for the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B, along with corresponding occupational codes and titles from the 1980 edition of the *Standard Occupational Classification Manual*.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) data were insufficient to provide meaningful statistical results, or (2) there is a possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined.

Separate data for men's and women's earnings or earnings by occupational level are not presented when a significant number of workers are not identified by sex or level. In such cases, workers are only included for both sexes combined or for the overall level.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Also excluded are performance bonuses and lump-sum payments of the type negotiated in the auto and

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aerospace industries, as well as profit-sharing payments, attendance bonuses, Christmas or year-end bonuses, and other nonproduction bonuses. Pay increases—but not bonuses—under cost-of-living allowance clauses, and incentive payments, however, are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Some A-series tables provide distributions of workers by earnings; changes in the size of earnings intervals are indicated by heavy vertical lines.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Changes in an occupational average over time reflect, in addition to earnings changes, factors such as changes in proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms, or high-wage workers advancing to better jobs and being replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increased wages since the last survey. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

Indexes in table A-7 measure wages at a given time expressed as a percent of wages during the base period. Subtracting 100 from the index yields the percent change in wages from the base period to the date of the index. The percent increases in table A-7 relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. Annual rates of increase, where shown, reflect the amount of increase for 12 months when the time span between surveys was other than 12 months. These computations are based on the assumption that wages increased at a constant rate between surveys.

The indexes and percent increases are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the jobs listed below in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effect on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

Office clerical

Secretaries
Stenographers I and II
Typists I and II
Key entry operators I and II
Accounting clerks I, II, III, and IV
Payroll clerks
File clerks I, II, and III
Messengers
Order clerks I and II
Switchboard operators

Electronic data processing

Computer systems analysts I, II, III, and IV
Computer programmers I, II, III, and IV
Computer operators I, II, III, and IV

Industrial nurses

Registered industrial nurses

Skilled maintenance

Carpenters
Electricians
Painters
Machinists
Mechanics (machinery)
Pipefitters
Motor vehicle mechanics
Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

Janitors, porters, and cleaners
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportion of employment in the occupational group in the earlier of the 2 years being compared. If for example, 1,000 workers were reported in the skilled maintenance group in the earlier year and 200 of these workers were painters, the weight assigned to painters would be 0.20. Using a constant employment weight dampens the effects of employment shifts on wage change measures.
2. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. Earnings are used only from matched establishments; that is, establishments that are in the survey both years.
3. Group averages are computed by multiplying the weight of each occupation (step 1) by the occupation's average earnings for each year (step 2). The products are totaled to obtain group averages.

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4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

Pay relationships in establishments

Tables A-8 through A-11 compare average pay of occupations in individual establishments. These comparisons, expressed as pay relatives (pay for one of the occupations equals 100), differ from comparisons of overall survey averages, such as those shown in tables A-1 through A-6. The latter reflect differences in contributions to the survey averages by establishments with disparate pay levels; the pay relative comparisons are not affected by such differences. The following procedures are used to compute relatives in tables A-8 through A-11:

1. Establishments employing workers in both of the paired occupations were identified.

2. Pay levels (averages) for the two occupations were weighted by the combined employment of both jobs to reflect each establishment's contribution to the totals used in this comparison.

3. The weighted pay levels of the two jobs were summed separately; each total was divided by the other and the quotients multiplied by 100 to produce the two pay relatives shown for each job pairing.

Establishment practices and employee benefits

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and employee benefits (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. In this These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; insurance, health, and retirement plans; and other selected benefits are presented (in the B-series tables) in a previous bulletin for this area.

[1]The Bureau also conducts more limited area studies in over 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Washington, DC-MD-VA,[1] March 1989

Industry division[2]	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of survey	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of survey[3]	Studied	Within scope of survey[4]		Studied
				Number	Percent	
All establishments						
All divisions	–	1,939	264	683,950	100	254,133
Manufacturing	100	171	55	50,391	7	31,967
Nonmanufacturing	–	1,768	209	633,559	93	222,166
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities[5]	100	75	30	57,201	8	37,034
Wholesale trade[6]	50	134	19	30,084	4	15,972
Retail trade[6]	100	227	35	193,194	28	99,382
Finance, insurance, and real estate[6]	50	243	26	81,874	12	12,035
Services[6 7]	50	1,089	99	271,206	40	57,743
Large establishments						
All divisions	–	289	100	414,566	100	223,657
Manufacturing	500	19	17	25,064	6	23,639
Nonmanufacturing	–	270	83	389,502	94	200,018
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities[5]	500	23	13	47,358	11	33,185
Wholesale trade[6]	500	8	6	17,977	4	14,159
Retail trade[6]	500	59	22	155,976	38	96,486
Finance, insurance, and real estate[6]	500	58	10	50,328	12	9,200
Services[6 7]	500	122	32	117,863	28	46,988

[1] The Washington, DC-MD-VA Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through October 1984, consists of the District of Columbia; the counties of Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince Georges, MD; and Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William, and Stafford, VA; and the cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park, VA. The "workers within scope of survey" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

[2] The 1972 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* was used to classify establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

[3] Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of nonmanufacturing companies are considered as one establishment when located within the same industry division.

[4] Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

[5] Abbreviated to "transportation and utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. The local transit system is governmentally operated and excluded by definition from the scope of the survey.

[6] Separate data for this division are not presented in the A-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

[7] Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping of occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job description, are excluded.

The titles and numerical codes below the job titles in this appendix are taken from the 1980 edition of the *Standard Occupational Classification Manual* (SOC), issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards.

In general, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' occupational descriptions are much more specific than those found in the SOC manual. The BLS occupation, "Registered Industrial Nurse," for example, is limited to workers providing medical assistance and other related services (e.g., health education) to persons who are ill or become ill or suffer an injury in a factory or other establishment. The SOC occupation (code 29) includes a variety of registered nurses (e.g., school nurse, head nurse, general duty nurse, private duty nurse) that are excluded from the BLS description.

Thus, in comparing the results of this survey with other sources, factors such as differences in occupational definitions and survey scope should be taken into consideration.

Office

SECRETARY

(4622: Secretary)

Provides principal secretarial support in an office, usually to one individual, and, in some cases, also to the subordinate staff of that individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor and staff. Works fairly independently, receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and an understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the office.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

a. Clerks or secretaries working under the direction of secretaries or administrative assistants as described in e;
b. Stenographers not fully performing secretarial duties;
c. Stenographers or secretaries assigned to two or more professional, technical, or managerial persons of equivalent rank;
d. Assistants or secretaries performing any kind of technical work, e.g., personnel, accounting, or legal work;
e. Administrative assistants or supervisors performing duties which are more difficult or more responsible than the secretarial work described in LR-1 through LR-4;
f. Secretaries receiving additional pay primarily for maintaining confidentiality of payroll records or other sensitive information;
g. Secretaries performing routine receptionist, typing, and filing duties following detailed instructions and guidelines; these duties are less responsible than those described in LR-1 below;
h. Trainees.

Classification by level. Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to two factors: (a) Level of the secretary's supervisor within the overall organizational structure, and (b) level of the secretary's responsibility. The table following the explanations of these factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

Secretaries should be matched at one of the three LS levels below best describing the organization of the secretary's supervisor.

LS-1

Organizational structure is not complex and internal procedures and administrative controls are simple and informal; supervisor directs staff through face-to-face meetings.

LS-2

Organizational structure is complex and is divided into subordinate groups that usually differ from each other as to subject matter, function, etc.; supervisor usually directs staff through intermediate supervisors; internal procedures and administrative controls are formal. An entire organization (e.g., division, subsidiary, or parent organization) may contain a variety of subordinate groups which meet the LS-2 definition. Therefore, it is not unusual for one LS-2 supervisor to report to another LS-2 supervisor.

The presence of subordinate supervisors does not by itself mean LS-2 applies, e.g., a clerical processing organization divided into several units, each performing very similar work, is placed in LS-1.

In smaller organizations or industries such as retail trade, with relatively few organizational levels, the supervisor may have an impact on the policies and major programs of the entire organization, and may deal with important outside contacts, as described in LS-3.

LS-3

Organizational structure is divided into two or more subordinate supervisory levels (of which at least one is a managerial level) with several subdivisions at each level. Executive's program(s) are usually interlocked on a direct and continuing basis with other major organizational segments, requiring constant attention to extensive formal coordination, clearances, and procedural controls. Executive typically has: Financial decisionmaking authority for assigned program(s); considerable impact on the entire organization's financial position or image; and responsibility for, or has staff specialists in, such areas as personnel and administration for assigned organization. Executive plays an important role in determining the policies and major programs of the entire organization, and spends considerable time dealing with outside parties actively interested in assigned program(s) and current or controversial issues.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor or staff, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at the level best describing their level of responsibility. When a position's duties span more than one LR level, the introductory paragraph at the beginning of each LR level should be used to determine which of the levels best matches the position. (Typically, secretaries performing at the higher levels of responsibility also perform duties described at the lower levels.)

LR-1

Carries out recurring office procedures independently. Selects the guideline or reference which fits the specific case. Supervisor provides specific instructions on new assignments and checks completed work for accuracy. Performs varied duties including or comparable to the following:

a. Responds to routine telephone requests which have standard answers; refers calls and visitors to appropriate staff. Controls mail and assures timely staff response; may send form letters;
b. As instructed, maintains supervisor's calendar, makes appointments, and arranges for meeting rooms;
c. Reviews materials prepared for supervisor's approval for typographical accuracy and proper format;
d. Maintains recurring internal reports, such as: Time and leave records, office equipment listings, correspondence controls, training plans, etc.;
e. Requisitions supplies, printing, maintenance, or other services. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and establishes and maintains office files.

LR-2

Handles differing situations, problems, and deviations in the work of the office according to the supervisor's general instructions, priorities, duties, policies, and program goals. Supervisor may assist secretary with special assignments. Duties include or are comparable to the following:

a. Screens telephone calls, visitors, and incoming correspondence; personally responds to requests for information concerning office procedures; determines which requests should be handled by the supervisor, appropriate staff member, or other offices. May prepare and sign routine, nontechnical correspondence in own or supervisor's name;
b. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Makes arrangements for conferences and meetings and assembles established background materials, as directed. May attend meetings and record and report on the proceedings;
c. Reviews outgoing materials and correspondence for internal consistency and conformance with supervisor's procedures; assures that proper clearances have been obtained, when needed;
d. Collects information from the files or staff for routine inquiries on office program(s) or periodic reports. Refers nonroutine requests to supervisor or staff;
e. Explains to subordinate staff supervisor's requirements concerning office procedures. Coordinates personnel and administrative forms for the office and forwards for processing.

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LR-3

Uses greater judgment and initiative to determine the approach or action to take in nonroutine situations. Interprets and adapts guidelines, including unwritten policies, precedents, and practices, which are not always completely applicable to changing situations. Duties include or are comparable to the following:

a. Based on a knowledge of the supervisor's views, composes correspondence on own initiative about administrative matters and general office policies for supervisor's approval;
b. Anticipates and prepares materials needed by the supervisor for conferences, correspondence, appointments, meetings, telephone calls, etc;, and informs supervisor on matters to be considered;
c. Reads publications, regulations, and directives and takes action or refers those that are important to the supervisor and staff;
d. Prepares special or one-time reports, summaries, or replies to inquiries, selecting relevant information from a variety of sources such as reports, documents, correspondence, other offices, etc., under general direction;
e. Advises secretaries in subordinate offices on new procedures; requests information needed from the subordinate office(s) for periodic or special conferences, reports, inquiries, etc. Shifts clerical staff to accommodate workload needs.

LR-4

Handles a wide variety of situations and conflicts involving the clerical or administrative functions of the office which often cannot be brought to the attention of the executive. The executive sets the overall objectives of the work. Secretary may participate in developing the work deadlines. Duties include or are comparable to the following:

a. Composes correspondence requiring some understanding of technical matters; may sign for executive when technical or policy content has been authorized;
b. Notes commitments made by executive during meetings and arranges for staff implementation. On own initiative, arranges for staff member to represent organization at conferences and meetings, establishes appointment priorities, or reschedules or refuses appointments or invitations;
c. Reads outgoing correspondence for executive's approval and alerts writers to any conflict with the file or departure from policies or executive's viewpoints; gives advice to resolve the problems;
d. Summarizes the content of incoming materials, specially gathered information, or meetings to assist executive; coordinates the new information with background office sources; draws attention to important parts or conflicts;
e. In the executive's absence, ensures that requests for action or information are relayed to the appropriate staff member; as needed, interprets request and helps implement action; makes sure that information is furnished in timely manner; decides whether executive should be notified of important or emergency matters.

Exclude secretaries performing any of the following duties:

Acts as office manager for the executive's organization, e.g., determines when new procedures are needed for changing situations and devises and implements alternatives; revises or clarifies procedures to eliminate conflict or duplication; identifies and resolves various problems that affect the orderly flow of work in transactions with parties outside the organization.

Prepares agenda for conferences; explains discussion topics to participants; drafts introductions and develops background information and prepares outlines for executive or staff member(s) to use in writing speeches.

Advises individuals outside the organization on the executive's views on major policies or current issues facing the organization; contacts or responds to contacts from high-ranking outside officials (e.g., city or State officials, members of Congress, presidents of national unions or large national or international firms, etc.) in unique situations. These officials may be relatively inaccessible, and each contact typically must be handled differently, using judgment and discretion.

Criteria For Matching Secretaries By Level

Level of Secretary's Supervisor	Level of Secretary's Responsibility			
	LR-1	LR-2	LR-3	LR-4
LS-1	I	II	III	IV
LS-2	I	III	IV	V
LS-3	I	IV	V	V

STENOGRAPHER

(4623: Stenographer)

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings.

Excluded from this definition are:

a. Trainee positions not requiring a fully qualified stenographer;
b. Secretaries providing the principal secretarial support in an office and performing more responsible and discretionary tasks, as described in LR-1 through LR-4 in the secretary definition above;
c. Stenographers who take dictation involving the frequent use of a wide variety of technical or specialized vocabulary. Typically this kind of vocabulary cannot be learned in a relatively short period of time, e.g., a month or two;
d. Stenographers, such as shorthand reporters, who record material verbatim at hearings, conferences, or similar proceedings.

Stenographer I

Takes and transcribes dictation, receiving specific assignments along with detailed instructions on such requirements as form and presentation. The transcribed material is typically reviewed in rough draft, and the final transcription is reviewed for conform-

ance with the rough draft. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

Stenographer II

Takes and transcribes dictation determining the most appropriate format. Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than Stenographer I. Supervisor typically provides general instructions. Work requires a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedures and of the specific business operations, organizations, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining follow-up files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; answering routine questions, etc.

TYPIST

(4624: Typist)

Uses a manual, electric, or automatic typewriter to type various materials. Included are automatic typewriters that are used only to record text and update and reproduce previously typed items from magnetic cards or tape. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Excluded from this definition is work that involves:

a. Typing directly from spoken material that has been recorded on disks, cylinders, belts, tapes, or other similar media;
b. The use of varitype machines, composing equipment, or automatic equipment in preparing material for printing; and
c. Familiarity with specialized terminology in various keyboard commands to manipulate or edit the recorded text to accomplish revisions, or to perform tasks such as extracting and listing items from the text, or transmitting text to other terminals, or using "sort" commands to have the machine reorder material. Typically requires the use of automatic equipment which may be either computer linked or have a programmable memory so that material can be organized in regularly used formats or preformed paragraphs which can then be coded and stored for future use in letters or documents.

Typist I

Performs *one or more of the following:* Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

Typist II

Performs *one or more of the following:* Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

WORD PROCESSOR

(4624: Typist)

Primary duty is to operate word-processing equipment to enter, store, retrieve, change, and present text or tabulations. Produces a variety of printed copy such as letters, documents, or reports. May enter regularly used formats or stored paragraphs that are organized and coded for future use. Recorded texts can be changed by rearranging paragraphs, replacing words, shifting lines, etc.

(Word-processing equipment typically has a full- or partial-page video-display screen (CRT) and a separate printer. The equipment may be integrated with a digital computer, have telecommunications capabilities, and also have capabilities for adding to or upgrading features. Automatic or electronic typewriters with limited text-editing capabilities, and often with single-line electronic display "windows," are not considered word-processing equipment.)

Excluded from this definition are:

a. Workers whose primary function is to enter a data base for purposes other than composition (see key entry operator);
b. Workers who use equipment and data base for purposes such as accounting, inventory control, sales, or original writing and editing;
c. Workers responsible for preparation of published reports, including page layout or selection of different type sizes.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Word Processor I

Performs tasks requiring a knowledge of the word-processing equipment and familiarity with the formats and forms used in the establishment. Proficiency in grammar, spelling, and punctuation is also required to produce printed materials accurately. May refer problems to supervisor or higher level processor, or refer to operating manual.

Word Processor II

Work at this level requires considerable classroom or on-the-job training and may involve working directly with task originator rather than through supervisor. In addition to work assignments described for level I, duties include *one or more of the following:*

a. Uses the more sophisticated features of the equipment to carry out complex assignments, such as sorting, merging, and organizing text, or maintaining files;
b. Applies knowledge of specialized terminology or foreign language;
c. Tests new applications and procedures; or
d. Trains lower level processors.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

(4793: Data entry keyer)

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

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Key Entry Operator I

Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or detailed instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be entered. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items, codes, or missing information.

Key Entry Operator II

Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for level I.

NOTE: Excluded are operators above level II using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

(4712: Bookkeeper and accounting and auditing clerk)

Performs one or more accounting tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; balancing and reconciling accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying the clerical accuracy of various types of reports, lists, calculations, postings, etc.; preparing journal vouchers; or making entries or adjustments to accounts.

Levels I and II require a basic knowledge of routine clerical methods and office practices and procedures as they relate to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. Levels III and IV require a knowledge and understanding of the established and standardized bookkeeping and accounting procedures and techniques used in an accounting system, or a segment of an accounting system, where there are few variations in the types of transactions handled. In addition, some jobs at each level may require a basic knowledge and understanding of the terminology, codes, and processes used in an automated accounting system.

Accounting Clerk I

Performs very simple and routine accounting clerical operations, for example, recognizing and comparing easily identified numbers and codes on similar and repetitive accounting documents, verifying mathematical accuracy, and identifying discrepancies and bringing them to the supervisor's attention. Supervisor gives clear and detailed instructions for specific assignments. Employee refers to supervisor all matters not covered by instructions. Work is closely controlled and reviewed in detail for accuracy, adequacy, and adherence to instructions.

Accounting Clerk II

Performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as: Examining, verifying, and correcting accounting transactions to ensure completeness and accuracy of data and proper identification of accounts, and checking that expenditures will not exceed obligations in specified accounts; totaling, balancing, and reconciling collection vouchers; posting data to transaction sheets where employee identifies proper accounts and items to be posted; and coding documents in accordance with a chart (listing) of accounts. Employee follows specific and detailed accounting procedures. Completed work is reviewed for accuracy and compliance with procedures.

Accounting Clerk III

Uses a knowledge of double entry bookkeeping in performing one or more of the following: Posts actions to journals, identifying subsidiary accounts affected and debit and credit entries to be made and assigning proper codes; reviews computer printouts against manually maintained journals, detecting and correcting erroneous postings, and preparing documents to adjust accounting classifications and other data; or reviews lists of transactions rejected by an automated system, determining reasons for rejections, and preparing necessary correcting material. On routine assignments, employee selects and applies established procedures and techniques. Detailed instructions are provided for difficult or unusual assignments. Completed work and methods used are reviewed for technical accuracy.

Accounting Clerk IV

Maintains journals or subsidiary ledgers of an accounting system and balances and reconciles accounts. Typical duties include one or both of the following: Reviews invoices and statements (verifying information, ensuring sufficient funds have been obligated, and if questionable, resolving with the submitting unit, determining accounts involved, coding transactions, and processing material through data processing for application in the accounting system); and/or analyzes and reconciles computer printouts with operating unit reports (contacting units and researching causes of discrepancies, and taking action to ensure that accounts balance). Employee resolves problems in recurring assignments in accordance with previous training and experience. Supervisor provides suggestions for handling unusual or nonrecurring transactions. Conformance with requirements and technical soundness of completed work are reviewed by the supervisor or are controlled by mechanisms built into the accounting system.

NOTE: Excluded from level IV are positions responsible for maintaining either a general ledger or a general ledger in combination with subsidiary accounts.

PAYROLL CLERK

(4713: Payroll and timekeeping clerk)

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves *most of the following*: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a nonautomated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

FILE CLERK

(4696: File clerk)

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

File Clerk I

Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

File Clerk II

Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

File Clerk III

Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

MESSENGER

(4745: Messenger)

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening mail, distributing mail on a regularly scheduled route or in a familiar area, and other minor clerical work. May deliver mail that requires some special handling, e.g., mail that is insured, registered, or marked for special delivery.

Excluded are positions which include any of the following as significant duties:

a. Operating motor vehicles;
b. Delivering valuables or security-classified mail when the work requires a continuing knowledge of special procedures for handling such items;
c. Weighing mail, determining postage, or recording and controlling registered, insured, and certified mail in the mail room;
d. Making deliveries to unfamiliar or widely separated buildings or points which are not part of an established route; or
e. Directing other workers.

ORDER CLERK

(4664: Order clerk)

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgment of receipt of order; following up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order.

Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Order Clerk I

Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

Order Clerk II

Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

RECEPTIONIST

(4645: Receptionist)

Greets visitors, determines nature of visits, and directs visitors to appropriate persons. Receptionist duties may also include providing information, making appointments, answering a telephone (other than switchboard or console), keeping a log of visitors, and issuing visitor passes. May also perform typing or other routine clerical duties which may occupy a major portion of time, and are usually performed at the reception desk.

This classification excludes workers operating a telephone switchboard or console, performing guard duties, or performing more difficult clerical duties.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

(4732: Telephone operator)

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard operator-receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

(4645: Receptionist)

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

Professional and Technical

NOTE: The following descriptions for computer systems analysts, programmers, and operators are derived from job descriptions developed for the National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay (PATC). For the most part, they are comparable to the PATC descriptions for systems analysts and programmers levels I to IV and computer operators levels I to III. The level IV computer operator description is comparable to the combined levels IV, V, and VI PATC descriptions.

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST

(171:Computer systems analyst)

Analyzes business or scientific problems for resolution through electronic data processing. Gathers information from users, defines work problems, designs a system of computer programs and procedures to resolve the problems, and develops complete specifications (precise descriptions) to enable computer programmers to prepare required programs. May write the computer programs.

NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.

Excluded are:

a. Trainees who receive detailed directives and work plans, select authorized procedures for use in specific situations, and seek assistance for deviations and problems;
b. Positions which require a bachelor's degree in a specific scientific field (other than computer science); however, positions are potential matches where the required degree may be from any of several possible scientific fields;
c. Workers who primarily analyze and evaluate problems concerning computer equipment or its selection or utilization;
d. Computer systems analysts dealing primarily with system software which provides basic services for processing other work; however, positions matching this definition may develop a "total package" which includes not only analyzing work problems to be processed but also selecting the computer equipment and system software;
e. Top technical experts above level IV who develop broad unprecedented computer systems and/or conduct critical studies central to the success of large organizations having extensive technical or highly diversified computer requirements; and
f. Supervisors responsible for, or participating in hiring, firing, curtailing projects, reorganizing, or reallocating resources.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Computer Systems Analyst I

Initial assignments are designed to expand practical experience in applying systems analysis techniques and procedures. Works independently carrying out factfinding and analysis of a single activity or routine problem. Applies established procedures where nature of system, feasibility, computer equipment, and programming language have already been decided. Adapts guides to specific situations. May solve routine user problems by modifying the existing system following clear precedents.

Supervisor defines objectives, priorities, and deadlines. Obtains advice where precedents are unclear or not available.

May direct technicians and others who assist in specific assignments.

Computer Systems Analyst II

Works independently developing or modifying a system of several varied sequences or formats where the nature of the system is predetermined. Recognizes probable interaction of related computer systems and predicts impact of a change in assigned system.

Typical duties include reviewing project proposals; gathering facts; analyzing data, preparing project synopses comparing alternatives; preparing specifications for programs; resolving processing problems; coordinating work with programmers; and orienting users.

Work requires competence in most phases of systems analysis and knowledge of system software and work processes.

May direct lower level analysts on assigned work. *OR*

Works on a segment of a complex data processing system as described for level III. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments.

Computer Systems Analyst III

Works independently maintaining and modifying complex systems or developing new subsystems. Systems typically input data from diverse sources and have multiple users.

Typical duties include guiding users in formulating requirements; analyzing project proposals; arbitrating conflicts between users; recommending optimum approach; and developing systems design. May serve as lead analyst directing and integrating the work of one or two lower level analysts.

Computer Systems Analyst IV

As a team or project leader, provides complete systems design in a highly complex area. The systems design establishes the framework from feasibility studies to post-implementation evaluation. May serve as the technical authority for a design area. At least one team member performs work at level III. *AND/OR*

As a staff specialist or consultant, resolves unique and unyielding systems problems using new technology. May be assisted on project by other analysts or technicians.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER

(397:Programmer)

Converts specifications (precise description) for business or scientific problems into a sequence of detailed instructions to solve the problems by digital computer. Draws program flow charts to describe the processing of data and develops the precise steps and processing logic which, when entered into the computer in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Tests and corrects programs and prepares instructions for operators who control the computer during production runs. Modifies programs to increase operating efficiency or to respond to changes in work processes; maintains records to document program development and revisions.

NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.

Excluded are:

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a. Positions which require a bachelor's degree in a specific scientific field (other than computer science); however, positions are potential matches where the required degree may be from any of several possible scientific fields;
b. Workers who primarily analyze and evaluate problems concerning computer equipment or its selection or utilization;
c. Computer programmers (e.g., systems programmers) dealing primarily with system software which provides basic services for processing other work; however, positions matching this definition may develop a "total package" which includes not only analyzing work problems to be processed but also selecting the computer equipment and system software;
d. Employees with significant responsibility for supervising workers other than programmers or functions other than computer programming;
e. Supervisors responsible for, or participating in hiring, firing, curtailing projects, reorganizing, or reallocating resources; and
f. Team leaders and consultants above level IV who define highly complex programming problems and direct the development of computer programs for their solution, *AND/OR*
Team leaders and consultants who design improvements for highly complex programming problems where few precedents exist.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Computer Programmer I

Receives classroom and/or on-the-job training in computer programming concepts and requirements of the subject-matter field. Performs elementary programming tasks such as drawing flow charts, writing operator instructions, or coding and testing simple programs.

Detailed step-by-step instructions are given; work is closely monitored in progress and reviewed in detail upon completion. Deviations must be authorized by supervisor.

May perform routine programming tasks as described in level II under close supervision. Also may perform elementary factfinding concerning a specific work process.

Computer Programmer II

Maintains and modifies routine programs. Work progresses from initial assignments designed to develop competence to work requiring a knowledge of established procedures and data processing requirements. Typical tasks include amending flow charts; coding, testing, and documenting changes; and writing routine new programs.

May evaluate simple interrelationships in programs and obtain information from users to modify routine programs.

Assignments have clear-cut and complete specifications and the format of the final product is very similar to that of the inputs. Work is monitored in progress and reviewed upon completion.

Computer Programmer III

As a fully qualified computer programmer, develops, modifies, and maintains conventional programs. Uses standard procedures and detailed specifications to independently devise program logic (may include translating mathematical notation), modify interrelationship of files and records, diagnose and correct errors, test and document work, and write computer operator instructions. The programs developed are typically linked to several other programs, with a variety of input records and varied formats produced in the output.

In addition, may analyze a single activity or routine problem when the nature of the programs, feasibility, and type of computer language and equipment have already been determined. Completed work is reviewed for conformance to standards, timeliness, and efficiency. May also guide or instruct lower level programmers, technicians, and others who assist on assignments. *OR*

Under close supervision, works on complex programs as described in level IV.

Computer Programmer IV

As an expert programmer, independently develops, modifies, and maintains complex programs which produce several interrelated but different products. Programs use data from diverse sources and have multiple users. Tests, documents, and writes operating instructions for all work.

May perform programming analysis such as investigating the feasibility of developing alternate programs, assisting users in defining needs, or participating on an EDP and user team working on large and complicated programs.

Completed work is reviewed for timeliness, compatibility with other work, and effectiveness in meeting requirements. May function as team leader of a few lower level programmers or technicians on assigned work.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

(4612:Computer operator)

Monitors and operates the control console of either a main-frame digital computer or a group of mini-computers, in accordance with operating instructions, to process data. Work is characterized by the following:

- Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed;
- Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, paper, etc.);
- Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system;
- Starts and operates console;
- Diagnoses and corrects equipment malfunctions;
- Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation or refers problems;
- Maintains operating record.

May test run new or modified programs and assist in modifying systems or programs. Included within the scope of this definition are fully qualified computer operators, trainees working to become fully qualified operators, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level positions.

Excluded are:

a. Workers operating small computer systems where there is little or no opportunity for operator intervention in program processing and few requirements to correct equipment malfunctions;
b. Peripheral equipment operators and remote terminal or computer operators who do not run the control console of either a main-frame digital computer or a group of mini-computers (see peripheral equipment operator); and
c. Workers using the computer for scientific, technical, or mathematical work when a knowledge of the subject matter is required.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Computer Operator I

Receives on-the-job training in operating the control console (sometimes augmented by classroom training). Works under close personal supervision and is provided detailed written or oral guidance before and during assignments. As instructed, resolves common operating problems. May serve as an assistant operator working under close supervision or performing a portion of a more senior operator's work.

Computer Operator II

Processes scheduled routines which present few difficult operating problems (e.g., infrequent or easily resolved error conditions). In response to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedure. Refers problems which do not respond to preplanned procedure. May serve as an assistant operator, working under general supervision.

Computer Operator III

Processes a range of scheduled routines. In addition to operating the system and resolving common error conditions, diagnoses and acts on machine stoppage and error conditions not fully covered by existing procedures and guidelines (e.g., resetting switches and other controls or making mechanical adjustments to maintain or restore equipment operations). In response to computer output instructions or error conditions, may deviate from standard procedures if standard procedures do not provide a solution. Refers problems which do not respond to corrective procedures.

Computer Operator IV

Resolves a variety of nonstandard problems (e.g., frequent new programs, applications, and procedures). Problems may require unusual equipment connections and channel configurations. May also provide technical assistance to lower level operators and use knowledge of program languages, computer features, and software systems in assisting programmers, systems analysts, and other users in resolving problems. Completed work is usually submitted to users without supervisory review.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

(4613: Peripheral equipment operator)

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

a. Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy;
b. Labeling tape reels, disks, or card decks;
c. Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives;
d. Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment;
e. Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action;
f. Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see Computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

(4696: File clerk)
(4754: Stock and inventory clerk)

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

DRAFTER

(372: Drafting occupation)

Performs drafting work requiring knowledge and skill in drafting methods, procedures, and techniques. Prepares drawings of structures, mechanical and electrical equipment, piping and duct systems and other similar equipment, systems, and assemblies. Uses recognized systems of symbols, legends, shadings, and lines having specific meanings in drawings. Drawings are used to communicate engineering ideas, designs, and information in support of engineering functions.

The following are excluded when they constitute the primary purpose of the job:

a. Design work requiring the technical knowledge, skill, and ability to conceive or originate designs;
b. Illustrating work requiring artistic ability;
c. Work involving the preparation of charts, diagrams, room arrangements, floor plans, etc.;
d. Cartographic work involving the preparation of maps or plats and related materials, and drawings of geological structures; and
e. Supervisory work involving the management of a drafting program or the supervision of drafters.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Drafter I

Working under close supervision, traces or copies finished drawings, making clearly indicated revisions. Uses appropriate templates to draw curved lines. Assignments are designed to develop increasing skill in various drafting techniques. Work is spot-checked during progress and reviewed upon completion.

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing elementary tasks while receiving training in the most basic drafting methods.

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Drafter II

Prepares drawings of simple, easily visualized parts of equipment from sketches or marked-up prints. Selects appropriate templates and other equipment needed to complete assignments. Drawings fit familiar patterns and present few technical problems. Supervisor provides detailed instructions on new assignments, gives guidance when questions arise, and reviews completed work for accuracy.

Drafter III

Prepares various drawings of parts and assemblies, including sectional profiles, irregular or reverse curves, hidden lines, and small or intricate details. Work requires use of most of the conventional drafting techniques and a working knowledge of the terms and procedures of the industry. Familiar or recurring work is assigned in general terms; unfamiliar assignments include information on methods, procedures, sources of information, and precedents to be followed. Simple revisions to existing drawings may be assigned with a verbal explanation of the desired results; more complex revisions are produced from sketches which clearly depict the desired product.

Drafter IV

Prepares complete sets of complex drawings which include multiple views, detail drawings, and assembly drawings. Drawings include complex design features that require considerable drafting skill to visualize and portray. Assignments regularly require the use of mathematical formulas to compute weights, load capacities, dimensions, quantities of materials, etc. Working from sketches and verbal information supplied by an engineer or designer, determines the most appropriate views, detail drawings, and supplementary information needed to complete assignments. Selects required information from precedents, manufacturers' catalogs, and technical guides. Independently resolves most of the problems encountered. Supervisor or designer may suggest methods of approach or provide advice on unusually difficult problems.

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing work of similar difficulty to that described at this level but who provide support for a variety of organizations which have widely differing functions or requirements.

Drafter V

Works closely with design originators, preparing drawings of unusual, complex or original designs which require a high degree of precision. Performs unusually difficult assignments requiring considerable initiative, resourcefulness, and drafting expertise. Assures that anticipated problems in manufacture, assembly, installation, and operation are resolved by the drawings produced. Exercises independent judgment in selecting and interpreting data based on a knowledge of the design intent. Although working primarily as a drafter, may occasionally perform engineering design work in interpreting general designs prepared by others or in completing missing design details. May provide advice and guidance to lower level drafters or serve as coordinator and planner for large and complex drafting projects.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

(3711: Electrical and electronic engineering technologist and technician)

(615: Electrical and electronic equipment repairer)

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Electronics Technician I

Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

Electronics Technician II

Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically *can* be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the level III technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Electronics Technician III

Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically *cannot* be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

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Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

(29: Registered nurse)

A registered nurse gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve *a combination of the following*: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

(6422: Carpenter)

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

(615: Electrical and electronic equipment repairer)

(6432: Electrician)

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

(6442: Painter, construction and maintenance)

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work *involves the following*: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

(613: Industrial machinery repairer)

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MACHINERY)

(613: Industrial machinery repairer)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose *primary duties* involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

(645: Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter)

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe

required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. *Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.*

MILLWRIGHT

(6178: Millwright)

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves *most of the following*: Planning and laying out work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MOTOR VEHICLE MECHANIC

(611: Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanic and repairer)

Repairs, rebuilds, or overhauls major assemblies of internal combustion automobiles, buses, trucks, or tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Diagnosing the source of trouble and determining the extent of repairs required; replacing worn or broken parts such as piston rings, bearings, or other engine parts; grinding and adjusting valves; rebuilding carburetors; overhauling transmissions; and repairing fuel injection, lighting, and ignition systems. In general, the work of the motor vehicle mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles or who only perform minor repair and tuneup of motor vehicles. It does, however, include fully qualified journeymen mechanics even though most of their time may be spent on minor repairs and tuneups.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE WORKER

(6179: Mechanic and repairer, not elsewhere classified)

Performs general maintenance and repair of building structures and their mechanical, electrical, or sanitary systems. May also perform general maintenance and repair of the establishment's machinery. Work requires a basic practical knowledge of several maintenance trades in order to perform most of the following: Keeping in good repair building woodwork; replacing electrical switches, fixtures, and motors; occasional painting or touching up of structure or equipment; repairing or replacing plumbing fixtures; and replacing broken window panes.

Excluded are positions requiring a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training in one or more crafts. Also excluded are workers participating in such a program.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

(863: Helper; mechanic and repairer)

(864: Helper; construction trades)

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

(6813: Machinist)

(731-2: Metalworking and plasticworking machine setup operator)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). *Work typically involves*: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does *not* include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

(6811: Tool and die maker)

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). *Work typically involves*: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete task; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

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For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does *not* include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

(6931: Stationary engineer)

Operates and maintains one or more systems which provide an establishment with such services as heat, air-conditioning (cool, humidify, dehumidify, filter, and circulate air), refrigeration, steam or high-temperature water, or electricity. Duties involve: Observing and interpreting readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of the system's operation; adjusting controls to insure safe and efficient operation of the system and to meet demands for the service provided; recording in logs various aspects of the system's operation; keeping the engines, machinery, and equipment of the system in good working order. May direct and coordinate activities of other workers (not stationary engineers) in performing tasks directly related to operating and maintaining the system or systems.

The classification excludes head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer; workers required to be skilled in the repair of electronic control equipment; workers in establishments producing electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale; and boiler tenders.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

(821: Motor vehicle operator)

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. *Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.*

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1 1/2 tons, usually 4 wheels)
Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1 1/2 to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

(4753: Traffic, shipping and receiving clerk)

Performs *clerical and physical* tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipper
Receiver
Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

(4754: Stock and inventory clerk)

As directed, performs a *variety* of *warehousing* duties which require an *understanding of the establishment's storage plan.* Work involves *most of the following*: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose *primary* duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and receiver and Shipping packer), order filling (see Order filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-truck operator).

ORDER FILLER

(4754: Stock and inventory clerk)

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

(8761: Hand packer and packager)

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and *may involve one or more of the following*: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. *Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.*

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

(8726: Freight, stock, and material mover, not elsewhere classified)

Performs physical tasks to transport or store materials or merchandise. Duties involve *one or more of the following:* Manually loading or unloading freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing items in proper storage locations; or transporting goods by handtruck, cart, or wheelbarrow.

Excluded from this definition are workers whose primary function involves:

a. Participating directly in the production of goods (e.g., moving items from one production station to another or placing them on or removing them from the production process);
b. Stocking merchandise for sale;
c. Counting or routing merchandise;
d. Operating a crane or heavy-duty motorized vehicle such as forklift or truck;
e. Loading and unloading ships (longshore workers); or
f. Traveling on trucks beyond the establishment's physical location to load or unload merchandise.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

(8318: Industrial truck and tractor equipment operator)

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of powertruck, as follows:

Forklift operator
Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

(5144: Guard and police, except public service)

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Guard I

Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

Guard II

Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

(5244: Janitor and cleaner)

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve *a combination of the following*: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. *Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.*

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Area Wage Survey Summaries

The following areas are surveyed periodically under contract to the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor for its use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Reports on the surveys shown below are available at no cost from any of the Bureau's regional offices while supplies last.

Alaska (statewide)
Albany, GA
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY
Albuquerque, NM
Alexandria-Leesville, LA
Alpena-Standish-Tawas City, MI
Ann Arbor, MI
Asheville, NC
Atlantic City, NJ
Augusta, GA-SC[1]
Bakersfield, CA
Baton Rouge, LA
Battle Creek, MI
Beaumont-Port Arthur and Lake Charles, TX-LA
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula, MS
Binghamton, NY
Birmingham, AL
Bloomington-Vincennes, IN
Bremerton-Shelton, WA
Brunswick, GA
Cedar Rapids, IA
Chattanooga, TN-GA
Cheyenne, WY
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY
Colorado Springs, CO
Columbia-Sumter, SC
Columbus, GA-AL
Columbus, MS
Connecticut (statewide)
Dayton-Springfield, OH
Daytona Beach, FL
Des Moines, IA
Dothan, AL
Duluth, MN-WI
El Paso-Las Cruces-Alamogordo, TX-NM
Eugene-Springfield-Medford-Roseburg-Klamath Falls-Grants Pass, OR
Fayetteville, NC
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL
Fort Smith, AR-OK
Fort Wayne, IN
Gadsden and Anniston, AL
Goldsboro, NC
Grand Island-Hastings, NE
Green Bay, WI
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC
Greenville-Spartanburg, SC
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA
Jacksonville, FL
Jacksonville-New Bern, NC
Knoxville, TN
LaCrosse-Sparta, WI
Laredo, TX
Las Vegas-Tonopah, NV
Lexington-Fayette, KY
Lima, OH
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR[1]
Logansport-Peru, IN
Lorain-Elyria, OH
Lower Eastern Shore, MD-VA-DE
Macon-Warner Robins, GA
Madison, WI
Maine (statewide)
Manhattan-Junction City, KS
Mansfield, OH
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission and Brownsville-Harlingen, TX
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL
Meridian, MS
Montana (statewide)
Montgomery, AL
Nashville, TN[1]
New Hampshire (statewide)
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA
North Dakota (statewide)
Northern New York
Northwest Texas
Northwestern Florida
Oklahoma City, OK
Oxnard-Ventura, CA
Peoria, IL
Pine Bluff, AR
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[1] In 1989, this area is scheduled to be surveyed under the Bureau's regular area wage survey program. See inside back cover.

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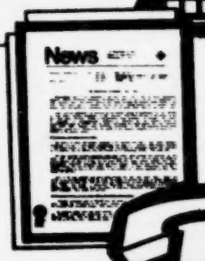

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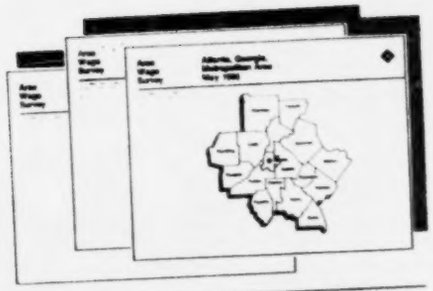

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